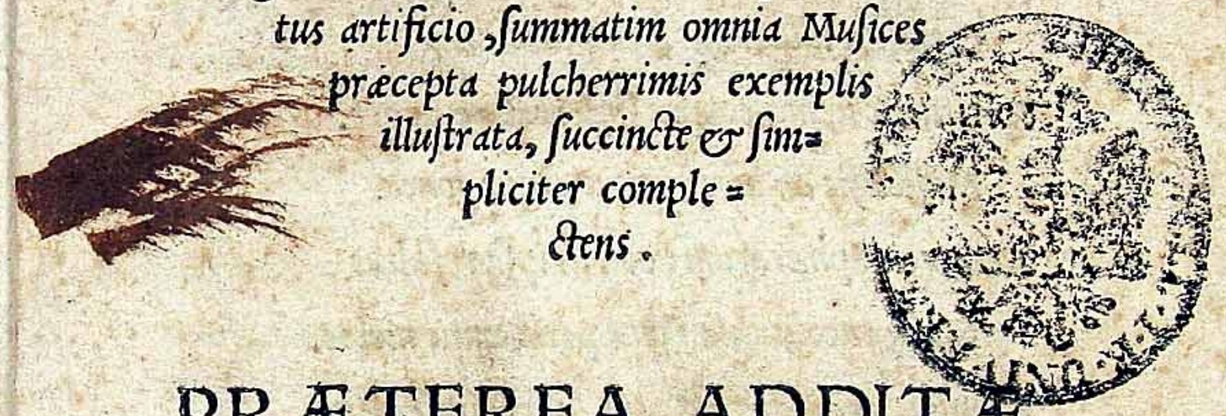
COMPENDI-
VM MVSICES, TAM
FIGVRATI QVAM PLANI CANTVS.

ad formam Dialogi, in uſum ingenuæ pubis ex eruditiſ: Muſicorum ſcriptis accuratè congeſtũ, quale ante hac nunq̃ uiſum, & iam recens publicatum. Adiectis etiam regulis Concordantiarum & componendi Cantus artificio, ſummatim omnia Muſices præcepta pulcherrimis exemplis illuſtrata, ſuccinctè & ſimpliciter complectens.



PRÆTEREA ADDITÆ SVNT FORMVLE INTONANDI PSALmos, *& ratio accentus Eccleſiatici, legendorum quoque Euangeliorum & Epiſtolarum.*

Ab AVCTORE LAMPADIO *Luneburgenſi elaborata.*

IN LAVDEM MVSICES IOANN. TELORVS.

QVEM *non delectet diuinæ Muſica mentis?*
Cui non organicos ſuſcitet illa ſonos?
Muſa ſonis penetrat ſenſus, & pectora mulcet
Hæc uitæ comes eſt, gaudia mentis habet.
Hæc decus, hæc ipſa eſt hominũq; Deûmq; uoluptas
Qua ſine nil animis, complacet usq; piis.
Spiritus ac ueluti corpus ſuſtentat & auget.
Muſica ſic animos excitat àtque fouet.
Aethereis Sphærarum uocibus ipſa reſultat
Muſica uox, uocum quæ parit omne melos.
Numinis hæc habet afflatus, dulcedine cantus
Permouet atq; rapit quodq; ſonare ualens.
Muſica ſic placeat multis è millib. unum
Virtutis munus, quod colat omnis homo.

STVDIOSO MVSICES E-berardus à Rumlãgo Vituduranus. S

SI alio nullo merito certè propter uetuſtatem & Inuẽtores Muſica omnibus Iurè cõmendatiſſima extiterit: cui priſcis temporibus tantum & ſtudij ac uenerationis ſit habitum, ut ijdem Muſici (Quinti: teſte) & Vates & ſapientes iudicarentur. Propterea quod hæc cum diuinarũ rerum cognitione cõiuncta, ſacris etiam plerunq; adhibita fuerit, atq; hoc ipſum non ſine maxima ratione, perſpexêre enim ſapientes uiri plerasq; liberales diſciplinas, in his quæ extrinſecus aduẽniant occupatas, hanc uero ſolam penitius à ſpiritus arcano proficiſci ut nullo certiori teſte, quicquid in animo uerſemus, niſi uocis modulamine ſignificemus, utpote quæ reconditiſſimas cogitationes mentis perſpectas, & explo ratas habeat, Vnde etiam mos inoleuit, ut ſi qui pietatem, quam deuotionẽ erga deum appellant, teſtari uoluerint, hoc non absq; uocis ſignificatione præſtiterint, teſtem uidelicet adhibentes, qui ut diſſimulare nolit ſic etiam neſciat. Quod ubiq; ex diuinis atq; prophanis literis uatumq; canticis potiſſimũ tamẽ pſalmographo, luculenter apparet. Ad hæc apud priſcos gratulandi officium ſi quis nouam uineã plantaſſet, nouas ædes incoleret, aut aliud quippiã noui exorſus fuiſſet, ſicut etiã annona collecta gratias canebãt, non niſi Muſices præſidio peragebatur: Sed quandò nemo ſanus, hanc ingenu-

am disciplinam aspernetur, quod à probatißimis magno semper in precio sit habita, atq; hinc miris & condignis præconijs celebrata, maximi tamen faciendã uel ipsa Natura demonstrat, quod hæc plurima nobis adminicula præstiterit ad huius officium explendum, uocisque flexum recte modulandum: unde etiam hoc cõsequitur, ut sæpe, licet rudi & inerti cantillatione perstrepemus, laborum tamen graues molestias leniamus, solemur & fallamus. Cæterum hæc non modo suo fungitur officio, si nos ad alacritatem siue aliam mentis affectionem uoce testandam perpellat ac excitet: Verum etiam ubi alios (ut obticeam interim nutricum cantus quibus infantes ad somnum inuitant, aut aliâs concitatos demulcent) Musices offitio concinnè defungi percipiemus (nisi planè, instar bruti, stupidi simus & ab impudenti stoliditate exagitemur) ad nos etiam cõmouẽdos ac excitandos suas quas habet uires exerat, qua subminiculante în aduersis solatia ad dolorem nostrum subleuandum administrantur simul ad honestas & arduas res amplectandas extimulamur, quod uel Poëtarum carminibus satis liquebit, ut interim quæ passim experimur non referam. Prolixior fierem si de Dorio modo quo Timotheus Alexandrũ percellebat ac incitabat: Lydio quoq; qui à quibusdã fletibus, aut Mixolydio qui perturbatior Tragœdijs accomodus uisus alijs que, plura percenserem. Dorius enim ad grauiores uocis actiones Lydius ad acutiores Phrygius ad medias

utilis habebatur: Sed hoc tantum perstringam, quod cuiuis promptum, Musicam, uidelicet, tantam habere cum Grammati: Dialectic: & Rhetorica connexionem affinitatemq; ut nisi rerum uocabula conuenienti & debita uocis, uel intensione uel remißione proferantur, uniuersum Rhetoris offitium, quod in eloquẽdo potißimum constituitur, mancum & mutilum rẽddatur, atque omni gratia destitutum prorsus corruat. Non itaque temere hunc locum in disciplinarum ordine in quo censetur, sortita est, quæ uidelicet, Colophonem dictis artibus addat, easque quasi planè absoluat, ut digni ἄμουσοσ dicatur, quasi literas omnino ignoret q̃ hãc nõ calleat. Iã uero licet inter cætera uocẽ quoque habeamus à Natura inditã, uniuersa tamen sic cõfusa nobis exhibita sunt, ut nisi artiũ excolãtur beneficio, rudia maneãt & nihil liberale; adeoq; exculto homine dignum hinc consequatur, nisi quatenus ratio (sed apud paucis:) quædã attẽperarit, cui quoq; Artiũ præcepta, studio & opera maximorum uirorum debemus, omniũ siquidem disciplinarum primordia & uelut seminaria à Natura percepimus, quæ deinde cultu artium in uberem prouentum producuntur. Proinde operam optime collocasse uidentur, qui studium, in hanc præclaram disciplinam promouendam posuerint, splendidam gratiarum Coronã à bonis reportaturi, Sed expedit etiã nosse quomodo quidque sit tradendum, ut si quid pueris instituitur breue sit, ne præceptorum uel longitudine,

uarietate, ſeu multitudine potius obruãtur quam quid emolumenti conſequantur, uidetur hic AVCTOR LAMPADIVS, ipſum ita obſeruaſſe quàm qui maximè hoc duntaxat reſpiciens ut erudiret, non quo ſe uanè oſtentaret, etiam hinc ſummam perſpicuitatẽ libello ſuo addens, quod iuxta morem antiquiſsimorum Philoſophorum, in forma Dialogi, hanc artẽ ſimpliciſsime & diſtincte tradidit, exemplis etiam luculentis omnia illuſtrauit, ut non tantum in aures traditam artem, uerum etiam ad oculos paratam habeas. Hanc igitur ab ingenua pube uotis ſummis amplecti cupiã quæ experietur, quantum hinc emolumenti ſit adeptura, ſi ad reconditiora eius inueſtiganda ſtrenuam & ſolertem operam adhibuerit.

Vale

Datum Bernæ Helueti. XV. KAL: Augu.
Anno. M. D. XXXVII.

AVCTOR LAMPADIVS Ioanni Leonardo Tœbinck, et Ioanni Schomacher, optimæ ſpei pueris patritijs.

S D P.

EXigit Quintilianus à præceptoribus, ſtudioſi pueri, non ſolum, ut ſint bonis moribus præditi, ſine quibus non vtiliter literę, quantumuis elegantes, diſcuntur, & eruditi, quod hi tantum ſe liciter docere, quę probe teneãt, poſſint ſed etiam, vt fideliter fidei ſuę cõmiſſos, inſtituant. Quod nemo facile preſtabit, qui ſe ad captum auditorum ſuorum non demiſerit. Quum igitur mihi, tradendę Muſicę, artis nobiliſſimæ, in ſchola noſtra, mandata ſit prouincia, iudicaui muneris eſſe mei, rudes adhuc eius artis pueros, primis elemẽtis, ꝑſpicue & ſimpliciter imbuere. Cõtraximus igitur ex huius artis clariſſimis profeſſoribus, tantum Canonum & pręcepto-

rum Muſicæ, quantum teneræ ætatulæ ſatis eſſe putauimus, in breues & apertas quęſtiunculas, quas uobis inſcribere ac in rem totius ſcholæ noſtræ publicare, nobis uiſum eſt non indignum. Quo facilius & uos prima Muſicę rudimenta percipiatis, & æquus index penitus intelligat, calumniatores ludi noſtri, impudenter agere, quùm blaterant, pueros ſcholæ noſtrę, negligi, cum in alijs bonarũ artium rudimentis, tum in Muſicis. Veſtri eſt officij, gratis animis, hoc, quicquid eſt libelli, ſuſcipere, ac in his quæſtiunculis perdiſcendis uos diligenter exercere, & præceptores ueſtros, nõ minus amare quàm ſtudia: Valete optimæ ſpei pueri. Data Luneburgi, ex ędibus noſtris.

Anno. 1537.

COMPENDIVM MVSICES

ex eruditiſſimorũ Muſicorum, ſcriptis, in uſum Tyronum in Dialogi formam congeſtum.

QVid eſt Muſica? Eſt quæ rectas cantandi formulas demonſtrat. teuto. **eyne ſinget kunſt.**

Quotuplex eſt? Duplex, Theorica & practica.

Quid eſt Theorica? Eſt ars quę diuerſorum ſonorum proportionem, ingenio & ratione perpendit.

Practica quæ eſt? quę certum pſallendi modum præſcribit.

Principalis practicæ Muſices Diuiſio.

Quotuplex eſt practica? Duplex, Choralis, & Menſuralis.

Quid eſt Choralis Muſica? Eſt quæ nullo notarũ diſcrimine conſtat.

Quid eſt menſuralis? quę circa varias notarum, pauſarumq; ſpecies conſiſtit, de qua inferius.

De Clauibus Muſicis.

Quid eſt clauis? Eſt vocis formandę index, adhęrens lineę aut linearum interuallis.

Quot ſunt claues? viginti, Recita? ſ ut, Are, Bmi, Cfaut, Dſolre, Elami, Ffaut, Gſolreut, alamire, bfa♮mi, cſolfaut, dlaſolre, elami, ffaut, gſolreut, aalamire, bbfa♮♮mi, ccſolfa, ddlaſol & eela.

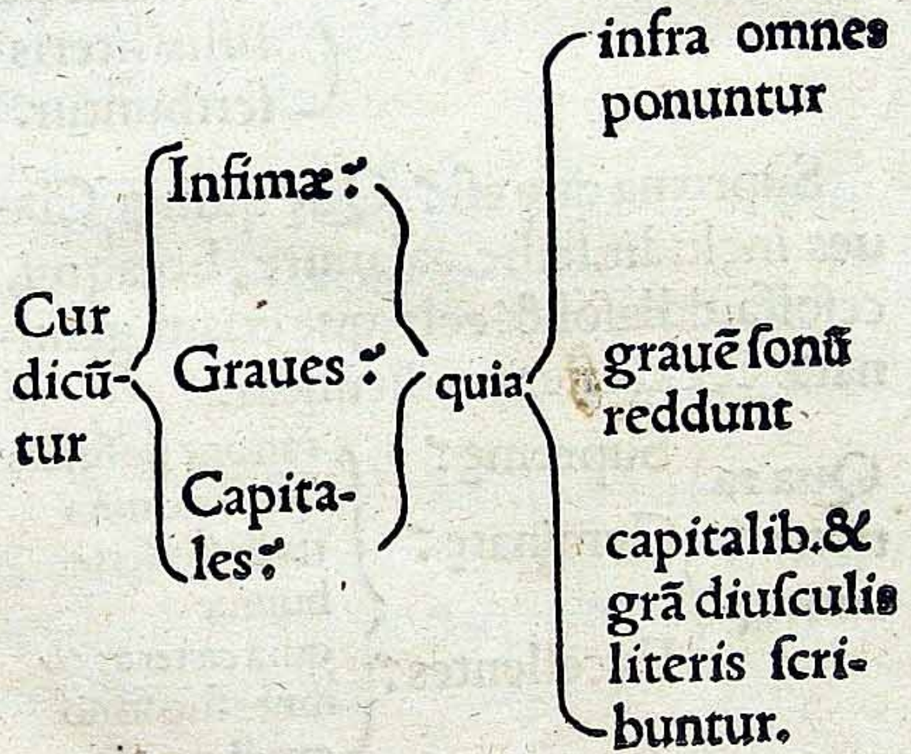
Sunt ne plures Claues pręter viginti? Minime, verum quando in Scala b molli, b, clauis, in duas diuiditur, tunc viginti duę numerantur.

De Clauium diſpo.

Quid eſt Clauiũ diſpoſitio? Eſt Muſicalium, in ordinem quendam diſtributio.

Quot ſunt diſpoſitiones Clauium? tres, infima, media, & ſuprema.

Infima quæ eſt? quæ octo claues includit, vt, ſ vt, Are, Bmi, Cfaut, Dſolre Elami, Ffaut & Gſolreut, dicuntur etiam graues ſiue capitales.



Media quę eſt: Quę ſeptem claues continet, ut ,alamire, bfa♮mi, cſolfaut, dlaſolre, elami,ffaut,& gſolreut: Et uocantur,Mediæ,acutę,& minutę.

Quare uocãtur
- Mediæ: qa — intra infimas & ſupremas ponuntur.
- Acutæ: qa — acutũ ſonũ præbent.
- Ninutæ: qa — minutis ac puſillis literis ſcribuntur.

Suprema quę eſt: Quę quinq; Claues includit.ſcilic. aalamire, bbfa♮mi, ccſolfa,ddlaſol,& eela,quę etiam geminatæ & excellentes dicuntur.

Qua ratione dicuntur.
- Supremę: ratione poſitiõis quod gemina tis literis ſcribuntur
- Geminatę: ratione poſitiõis quod gemina tis literis ſcribuntur
- Excellentes: quia cæteras omnes ſuo ſono excellunt.

De compoſitione Clauium.

Quid eſt compoſitio Clauium: Eſt Literarum & vocum Muſicalium coniunctio.

Quot modis Claues componuntur: Duobus,ex literis & ſyllabis.

Quot literis: ſeptẽ,vt,a,b,c,d,e,f,G.

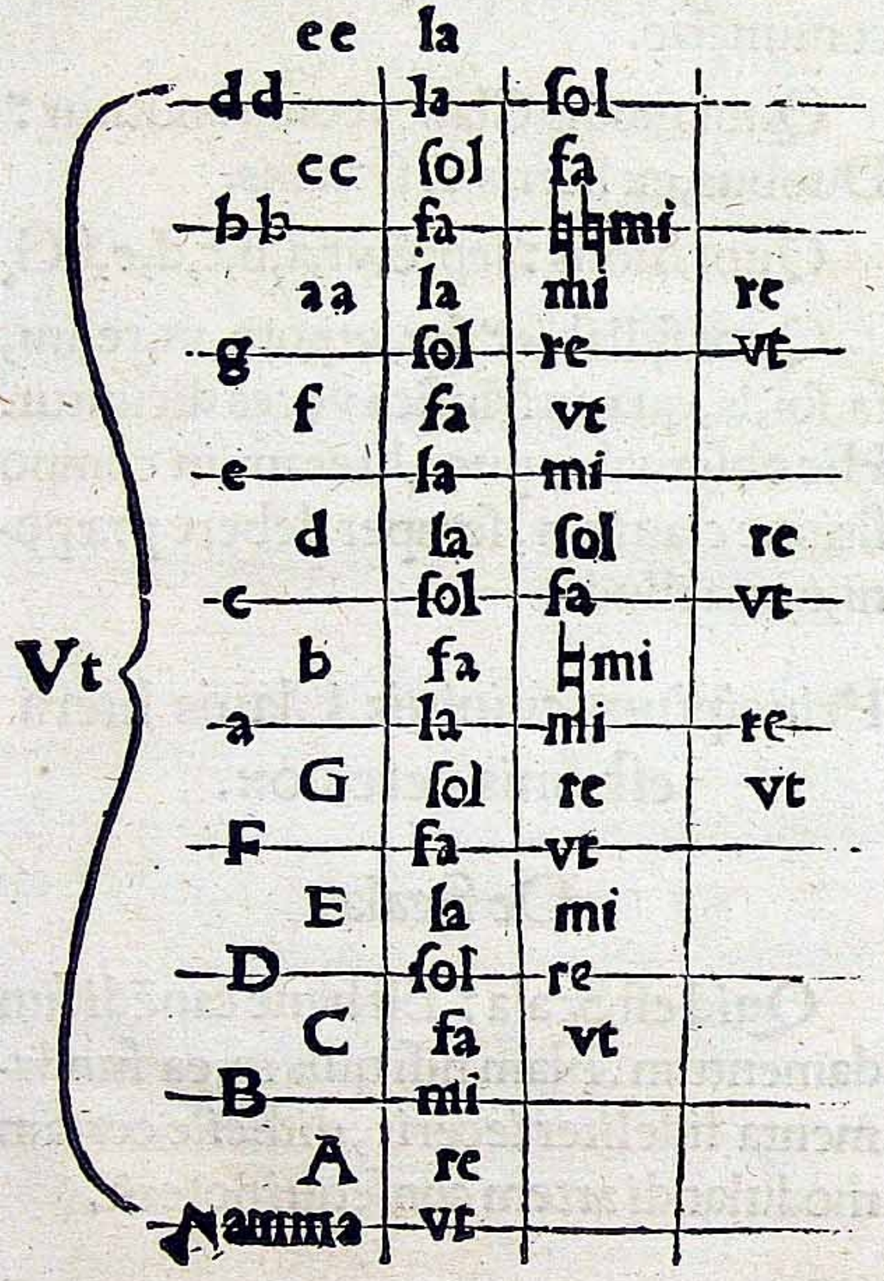
Quot ſyllabis: ſex,vtpote, vt,re,mi, fa,ſol,la,quæ in Muſica voces dicuntur. Hic obſeruabis puer,literam,in compoſitione clauium, ſemper debere præponi,iuxta illud.

Principium cuiuſuis Clauis litera eſt,finis uere uox.

De Scala.

Quid eſt Scala: Eſt bene canẽdi fundamentum. Nam niſi quis in ea fundamenta fideliter iecerit, difficile certam modulandi artem conſequi poterit.

Scala Generalis, in qua Claues continentur.
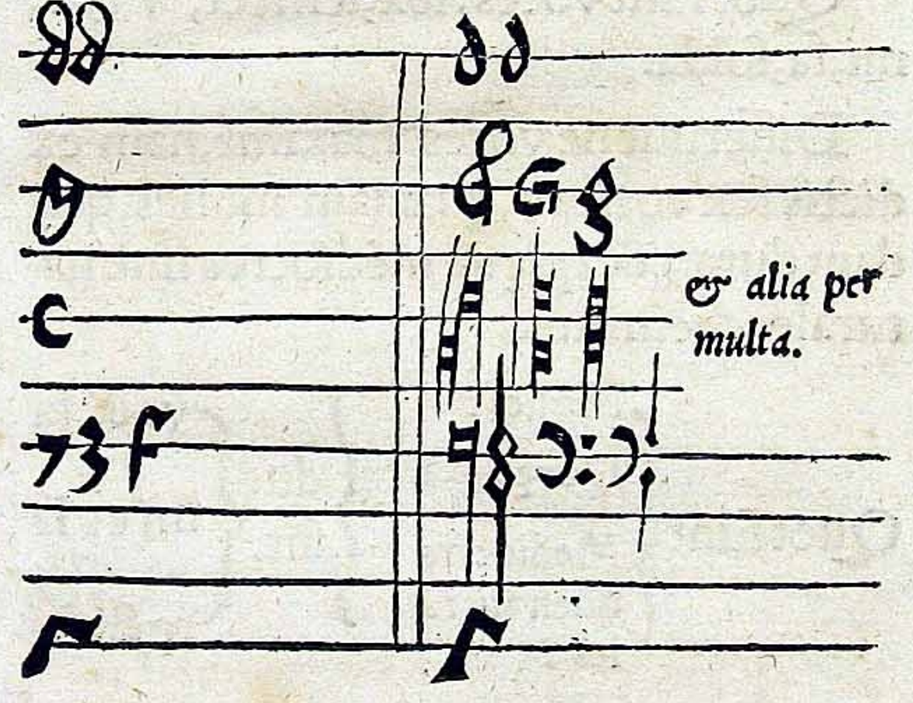


Quot ex dictis clauibus dicuntur signatę? quinq;, vt, ꝛ ut, F faut, csolfaut, gsolreut, & ddlasol.

Cur vocantur signatę? quia expresse in cantus exordio ponuntur.

Qua ratione? q; cantoribus certã into nandi rationem prę monstrant.

Signa clauiũ signatarũ in vtroq; cantu



Quot ex his sunt magis familiares? duę scilicet, f & c. Reliquæ in cantu mensurali sunt frequentiores, prę cipue in cõ positione cantilenarum ad quam, maxime conducunt.

De distantia earundem.

Et distant inter se mutuo per diapenten, F, tamen ab Γamma distinguat septima quamuis.

De uocibus.

Quid est vox Musicalis? Est syllaba qua clauium tenor exprimitur.

Quot sunt voces? sex, scilicet, Vt, re, mi, fa, sol, la.
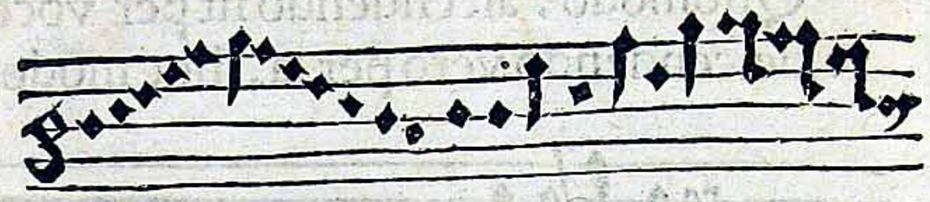
Differuut ne voces? maxime, nam ex dictis sex vocibus, quædam molles, quę dam duræ, & quędã mediocres siue naturales dicuntur.

Quot sunt { Molles? / Durę? / Mediocres siuenaturales? } { duę sũt. } { vt & fa / mi et la / re & sol }

Cur dicuntur { Molles? / Durę? / Mediocr. } { qa } { mollẽ durũ medi-ocrẽ } { sonũ / pbẽt }
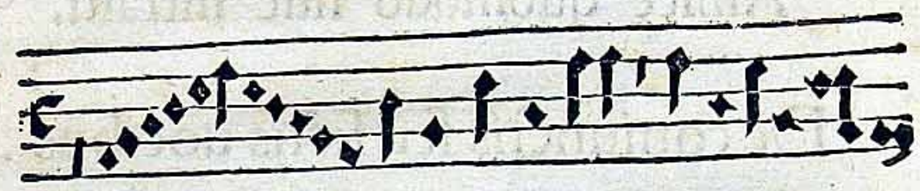
Exercitatio sex uocum Musicalium

DISCANTVS.



Ordo vocum differentiarumq;

TENOR.



Ordo vocum differentiarumq;
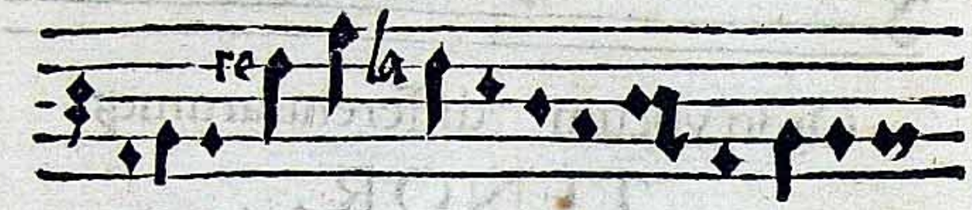
Quot sunt vocum deductiones? septem, quarum prima auspicium facit in Γut, secunda in Cfaut, tertia in Ffaut, quarta in Gsolreut, quinta in csolfaut, sexta in Ffaut, septima in gsolreut, vt patuit in supra scriptis scalis.

De uocum mutatione.

Quid est vocum mutatio? Est vnius vocis in aliam variatio.

Quot vocibus fit? Duabus, ſcilicet, re, & la.

Quomodo? aſcendendo fit per vocẽ re, deſcendendo vero per la, hoc modo.



Amice quomodo huc intraſti.

De coniunctis ſeu fictis uocibus.

Quid eſt vox coniuncta? quæ in claue canitur, in qua eſſentialiter non reperitur, nec in eius octaua.

Quot ſunt coniũctę, ſiue voces fictę? duæ, ſcilicet, fa & mi.
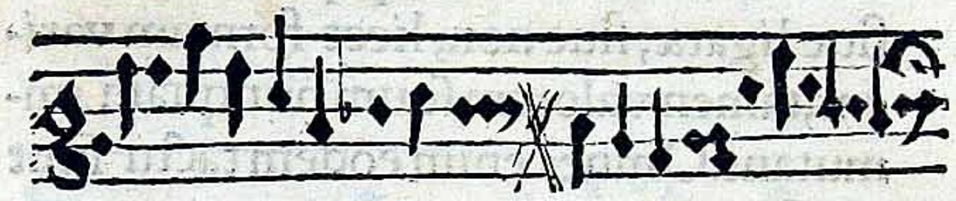
Cur ſunt inuentę? ob ſuauiſſimã ac lępidiſſimam reſonantiam, quam, in cantu poſitæ, præbent.

Quot ſunt claues, in quibus iſtæ voces reperiuntur? in omnibus ferè clauibus poni poſſunt, ſed hoc, propter diſſonantiam vitandam.
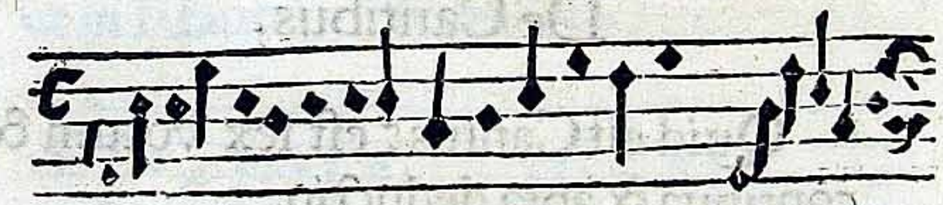
Per quæ ſigna indicantur? per ſignũ ♭ mollitatis & ♮ duri ſiue aſpiratiõis.

Quomodo? Signum ♭ mollitatis inuenitur in locis ♮ duralibus, quãdo vox naturaliter dura in mollem mutatur. Signum vero ♮ duri ſeu aſpirationis reperitur in locis ♭ mollaribus vbi vox naturaliter dura mutatur in mollem.

Hoc modo.



DISCANTVS.



TENOR.

Argutiora exempla ac ſuauiora, in Muſica Andreæ Ornito: reperies, quẽ, cum hęc prima rudimenta perceperis, conſules.

De differentia notarum Choralium.

Differunt ne notæ in Cantu chorali? minime: Nam cuiuſcũq; ſpeciei fuerint, ſiue ligatæ, ſiue non, licet formam varient, tamen valorem ſuum nunquam immutant. Omnes enim eodem tactu ſunt proferendæ. etc.

De Cantibus.
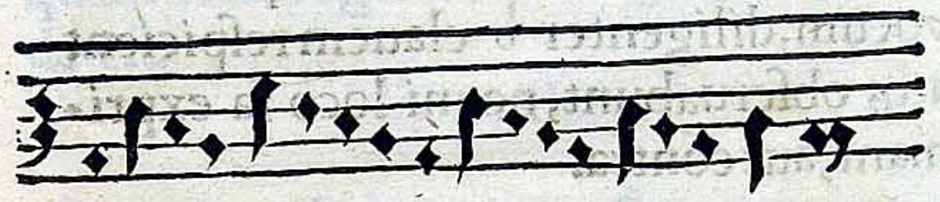
Quid eſt Cantus? eſt ſex vocum & continua & apta deductio.

Quotuplex eſt Cantus? triplex, ſcilicet, Naturalis, b mollaris, & ♮ duralis.
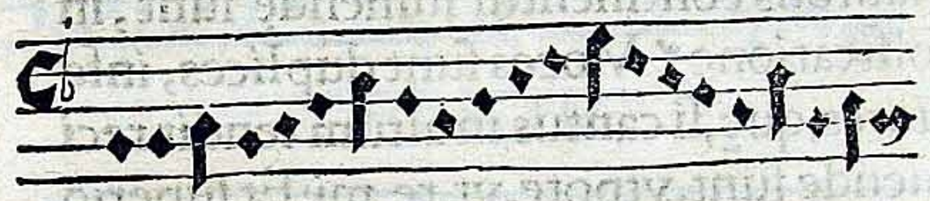
Quomodo cognoſcuntur? per vt, penes aſcenſum, ſic.

Oñis cantus habẽs vt in { C, c, / F, f, / Gg } eſt { naturalis. / b mollaris. / ♮ duralis. }
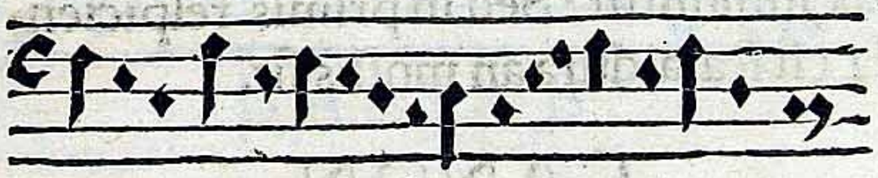
Exemplum de Cantu naturali.



Vt in C faut.



vt in F faut b mollari.



vt in G ſolreut ♮ durali.

In C natural, F bmol, Gq; ♮dural, ♮ durũ triplico reliqs cãtus geminabo.

De Solfizatione.

Quid eſt Solfizatio? Eſt vocum Muſicalium continua expreſſio.

Quid reſpiciendum eſt in Solfizatione? in ſolfizatione maxime conſiderandum eſt, in hac enim totum negotium ſitum eſt, quare cantores, in expreſſione vocum, diligenter ♭ clauem reſpicient atq; obſeruabunt, ne mi loco fa exprimant, aut contra.
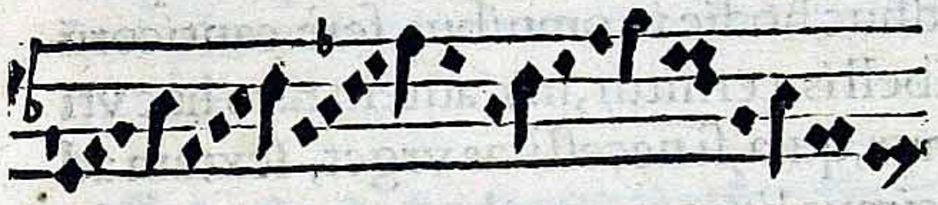
Quomodo igitur iſtæ voces quæ in clauibus continentur ſumendę ſunt, in ſolfizatione? Voces ſunt duplices, inferiores, quę, ſi cantus in altum tendit recipiendę ſunt, vtpote, vt, re, mi: Et ſuperiores, ſcilicet, fa, ſol, la, quę in deſcenſu cantus ſumuntur: Sed in primis reſpicienda eſt ſcala, dura an mollis ſit.

CANON.
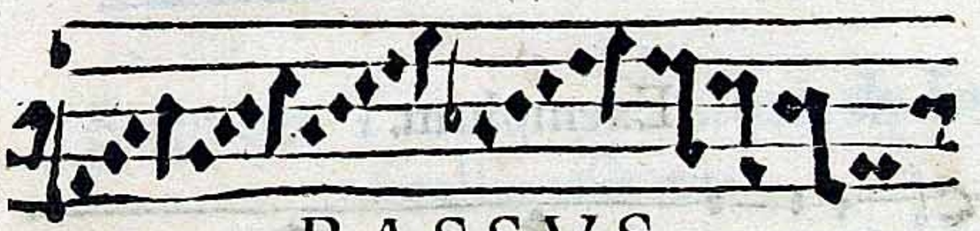
Quotieſcunq; enim ſignum ♭ & ♮ pręter cantus naturam ſignatur, modulabitur fa vel mi quouſq; durauerit.

Quomodo hoc deprehendam, quouſq; durauerit? non oportet exprimentem voces, ſignaturam ſequi, quemadmodum ♭ fa ♮ mi, in ſcala ♭ molli ſequimur, ſed quam primum illæ voces motæ fuerint, & curſus ad locũ ſuę motionis peruenerint, tunc nec fa nec mi, ſed quam ſcala regulariter exigit, recipienda eſt.

Hoc modo.



TENOR.



BASSVS
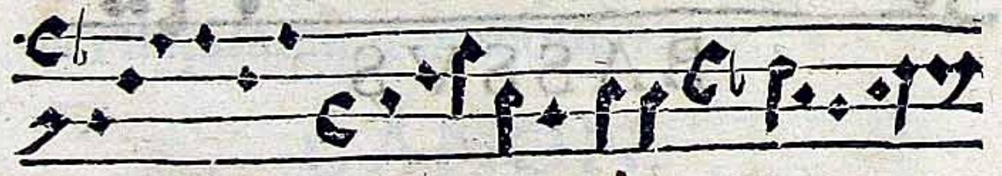
De octauis idem eſt Iudicium.

De cantu transpositio notetur sequens Distichon.

Quantum conscendit clauis, tantum nota, rursus
Descendit, uerso quoque sic intellige sensu.

Cur cantus transpositio est inuenta? propter linearum inopiã, nam olim cantores suas cantiones tribus aut ad summũ quatuor lineis depinxerũt, id quod adhuc hodie in omnibus ferè canticorũ libellis cernitur, nũc autem raro hac vti mur, quia, si necessitas vrget, sextam adiícimus lineam, quod etiam vbique obuium est.

Exemplum.



Hæc sunt conuiuia.
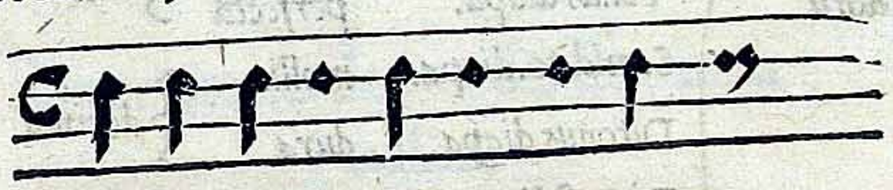
De Interuallis siue modis Musicis.

Quid est Interuallum? est vocis á voce distantia.

Quotuplex est Interuallũ? Duplex, scilicet, simplex & compositum.

Quot sunt Interualla simplicia? quinque, vnisonus, tonus, diatessaron, diapẽte, & diapason. Reliqua omnia ex dictis componuntur.

Quid est vnisonus? est fundamentũ & principium modorũ, vel est duarum vel plurium notarum in eodem loco reiteratio, sic.
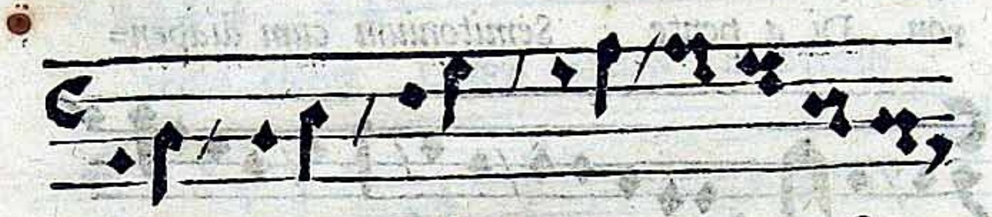


Sequitur Tabula resolutoria de Interuallis usitatioribus.

(⁘)

Nomina modorũ.	Vniſſonus		
	Semitonium	impfecta	ſecũda
	Tonus	perfecta	
	Semiditonus	mollis	tertia
	Ditonus	dura	
	Diateſſaron		quarta
	Diapente		quinta
	Semitonium dia.	mollis	ſexta
	Tonus diapen.	dura	
	Diapaſon		octaua
	Semi.diapaſon	impfecta	nona
	Tonus diapa.	perfecta	
	Semidito.diapa.	mollis	decima
	Ditonus diapa.	dura	
	Diateſ.diap.		undecima
	Diapen.diap.		duodecima
	Semi,diap.diap.	mollis	decima tertia
	Tonus diap.diap.	dura	
	Semidi.dia.diap.	impfecta	decima quarta
	Ditonus dia.diap.	perfecta	
	Diſdiapaſon.		decima quinta
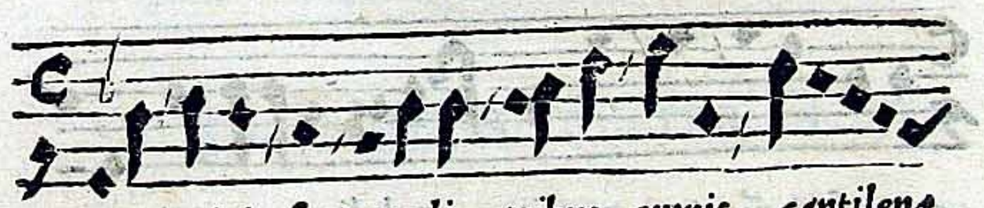
Quot ſunt ſemitonia? duo: Alterum Maius, fitq; ex fa in mi proximũ, & Alterum Minus, quod fit ex tono. Iudicaturque per hoc ✕ ſignum.

Quot ſunt Toni? quatuor, qui mouentur in proximam ſecundam, ſic.
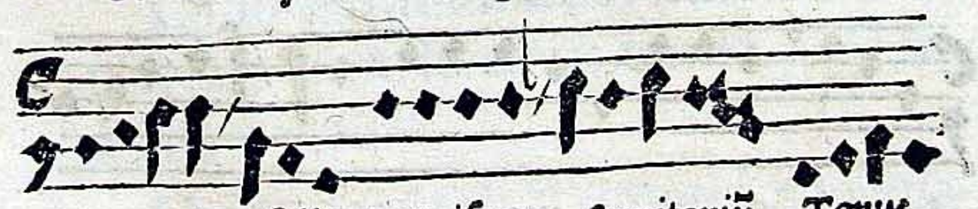


Ex his quatuor reliqui omnes formantur.
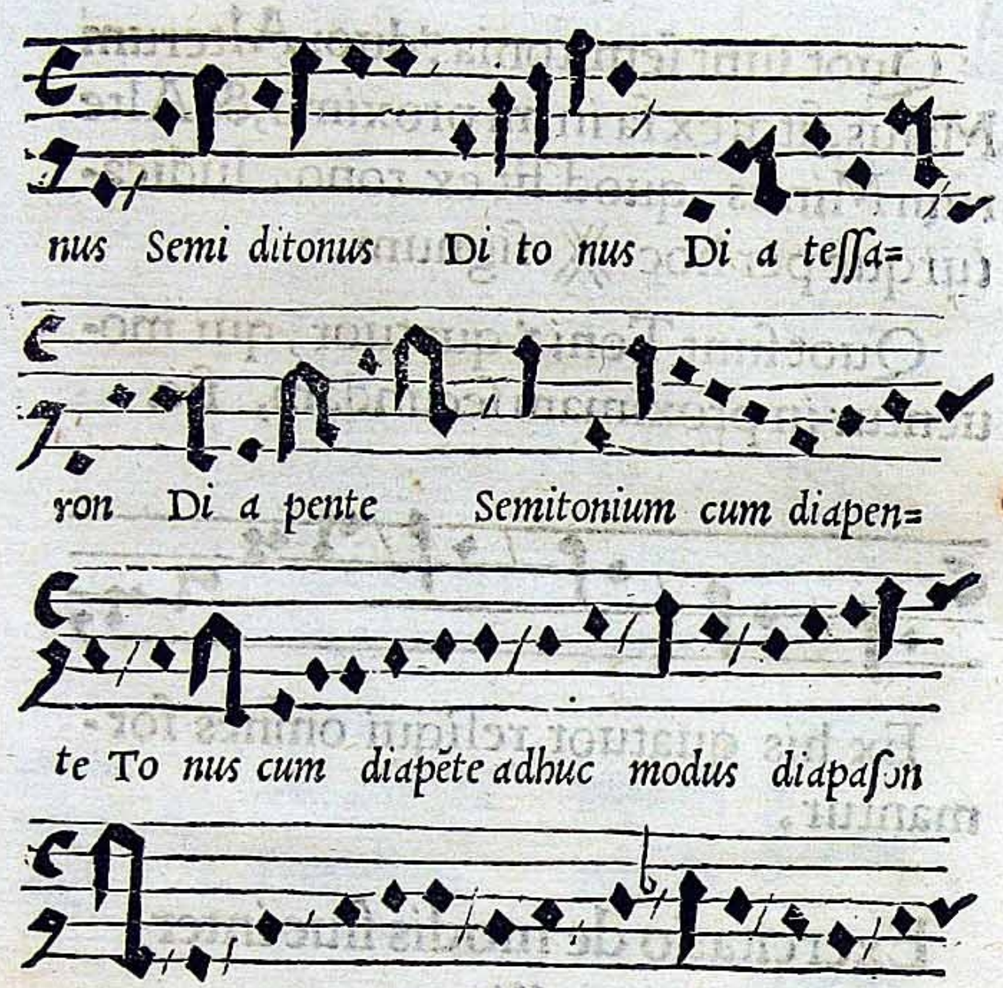
Exercitatio de modis ſiue interuallis.



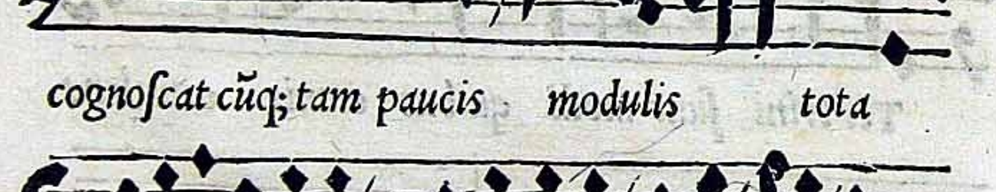
Ter trini ſunt modi quibus omnis cantilena



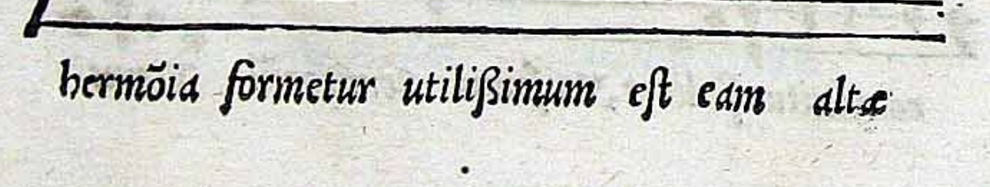
contexitur ſcilicet, Vniſonus Semitoniũ Tonus



nus Semi ditonus Di to nus Di a teſſa=



ron Di a pente Semitonium cum diapen=
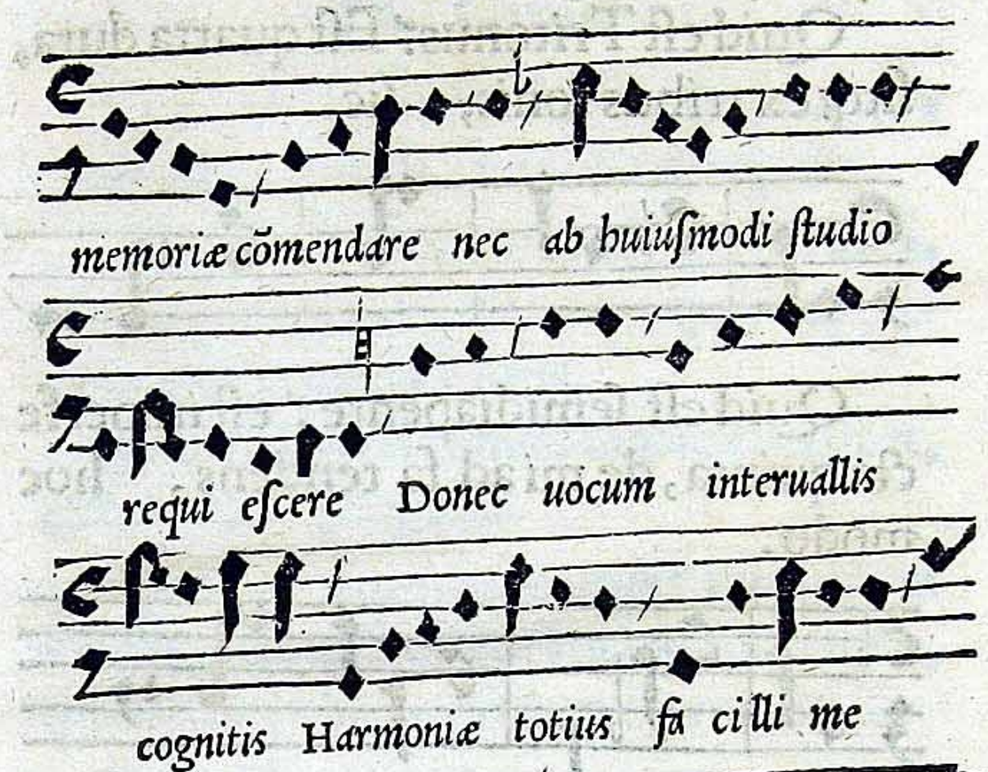


te To nus cum diapẽte adhuc modus diapaſon

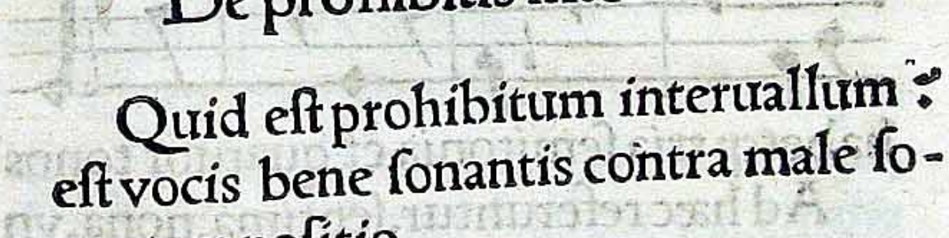
Si quem delectat eius hunc modũ eſſe

cognoſcat cũq; tam paucis modulis tota

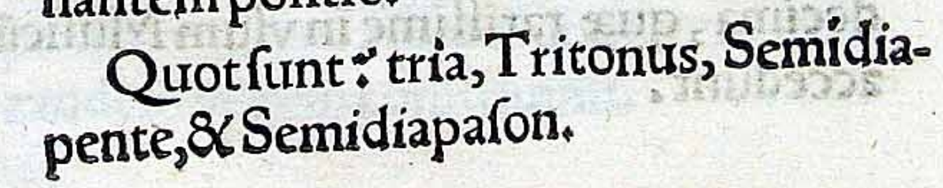
hermõia formetur utiliſſimum eſt eam altæ



memoriæ cõmendare nec ab huiuſmodi ſtudio



requi eſcere Donec uocum interuallis



cognitis Harmoniæ totius fa cilli me

queat comprehendere no ti ci am.

De prohibitis interuallis.
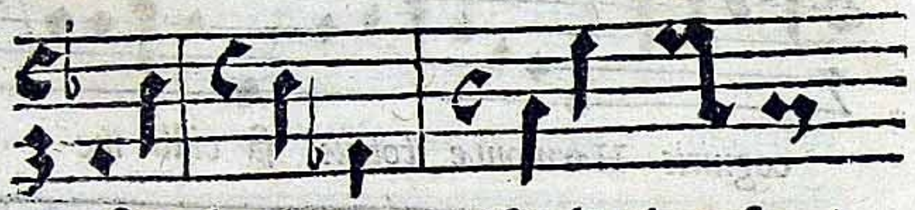
Quid eſt prohibitum interuallum? eſt vocis bene ſonantis contra male ſonantem poſitio.

Quot ſunt? tria, Tritonus, Semidiapente, & Semidiapaſon.

Quid eſt Tritonus? Eſt quarta dura, fitq; ex tribus tonis, ſic.
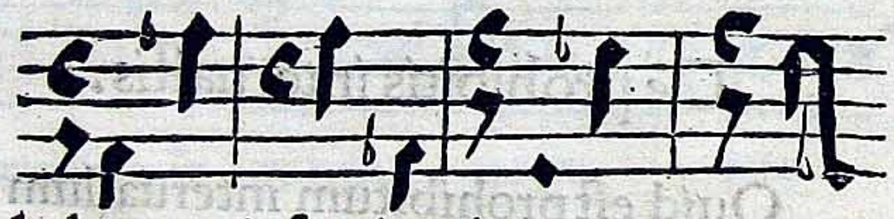


Quid eſt ſemidiapente? eſt imperfecta quinta, de mi ad fa tendens, hoc modo.



conſtãs duobus tonis & duobus ſemito.

Quid eſt ſemidiapaſon? Eſt imperfecta octaua, de mi ad fa gradiens, quæ nihil omnino ſonoritatis habet.



habetq; tria ſemitonia et quatuor tonos

Ad hæc referuntur, ſeptima, nona, vndecima, quæ rariſſime in vſum Muſicũ accedunt.

De Tonis.

Quid eſt Tonus? eſt certa regula, qua cuiuslibet cantus, melodia dirigitur.

Quot ſunt toni? octo, recita: primus, ſecundus, tertius, quartus, quintus, ſextus, ſeptimus, octauus.

Quotuplex eſt tonus? duplex, ſcilicet, autentus & plagalis.

Quid eſt autentus tonus? eſt qui maiorem aſcendendi auctoritatem habet, quam plagalis. vocaturq; clamoſus.

Quod ſunt autentici toni? quatuor, vt primus, tertius, quintus, & ſeptimus, ſic dicti, quia crebro octauam ſupra notam finalem contingunt.

Quid eſt plagalis? qui maiorem deſcendendi vim habet autento, diciturq; obliquus ſiue humilis.

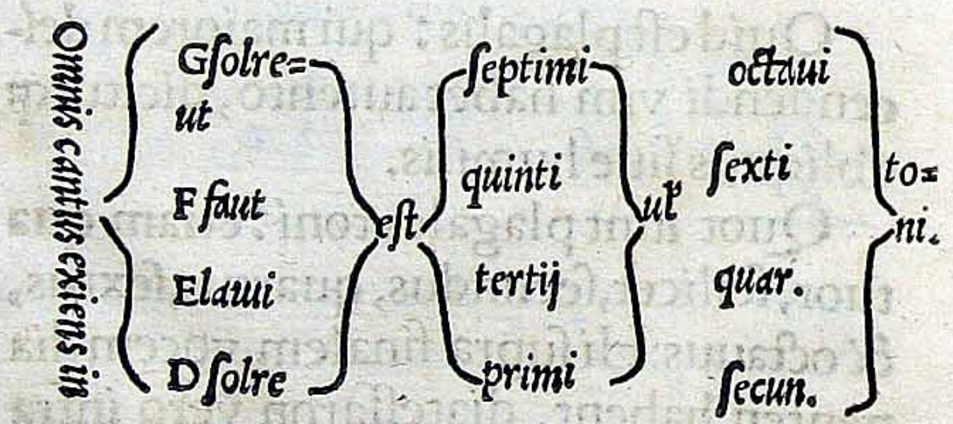
Quot ſunt plagales toni? etiam quatuor, ſcilicet, ſecundus, quartus, ſextus, & octauus: Hi ſupra finalem vocem diapenten habent, diateſſaron vero infra eandem vocem conſtituunt.

Quod modis toni cognoſcuntur? tribus, ſcilicet, principio, medio, & fine.

Quomodo cognoſcitur in principio? Omnis cantus in principio vltra notam finalem, mox ſcandēs ad quintam, eſt autenti toni, qui vero non, eſt plagalis.

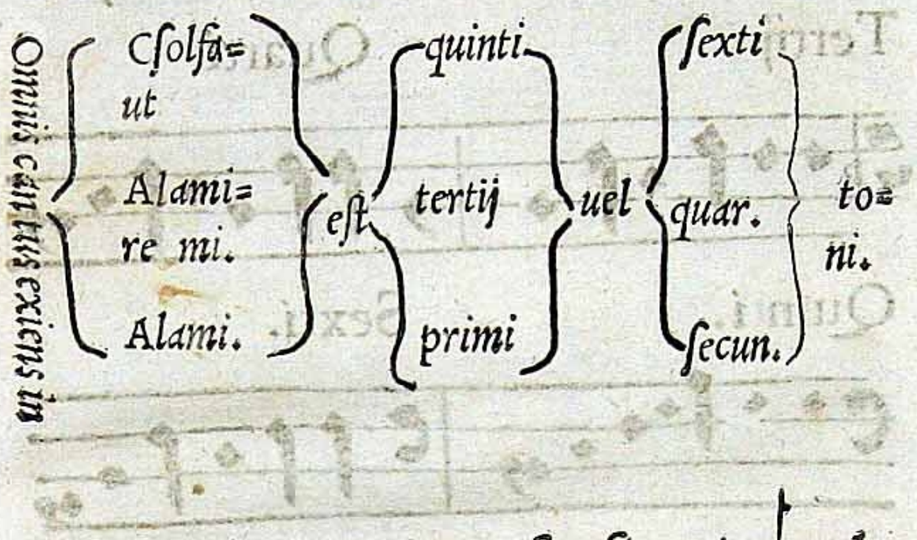
Quomodo in medio? penes aſcenſum, Nam cantus qui in medio ſupra chordam ſtatiuam Diapaſon habuerit, eſt autenti Toni, qui vero non, eſt plagalis.

Quomodo in fine deprehenditur? per extremas voces, hoc pacto.



Cog-

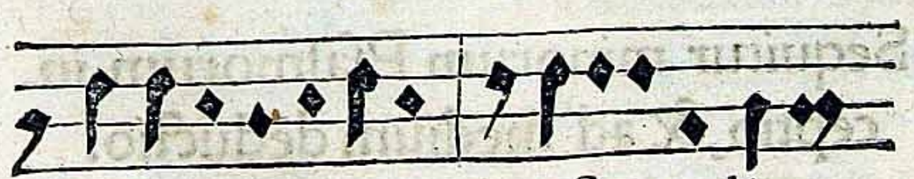
Cognitio irregularis ſiue tranſpoſiti cantus.
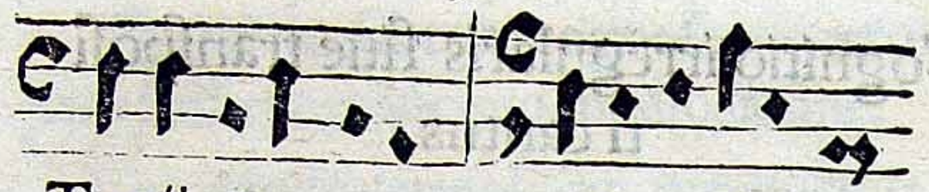


Quando cantus tranſpoſitus in ♭, clatue mi habet eſt primi vel ſecundi toni. Si vero fa in ea conſiderauerit, tertij vel quarti eſt.

Cætera quę hic deſiderantur omnia, diligens vſus, artiumq; omnium magiſter, docebit.

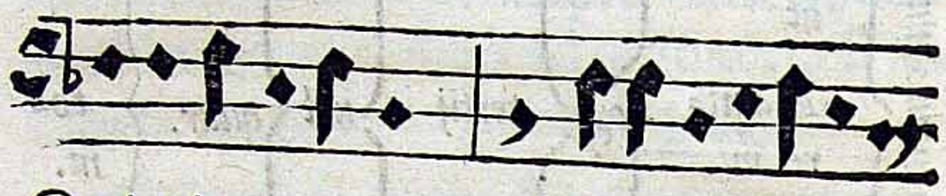
Sequuntur Tonorum Tropi, quibus Pſalmi exeunt.



Primi Secundi



Tertij Quarti



Quinti. Sexti.
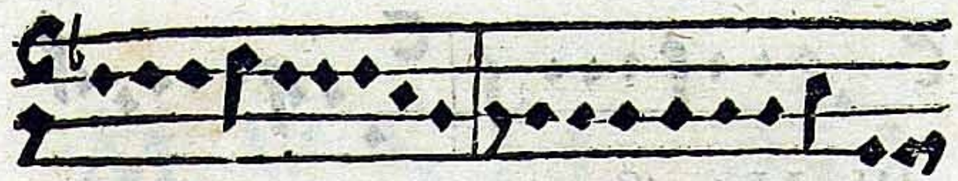


Septimi. Octaui.

Quotuplex sunt Psalmi? Duplices, scil. Maiores & Minores.
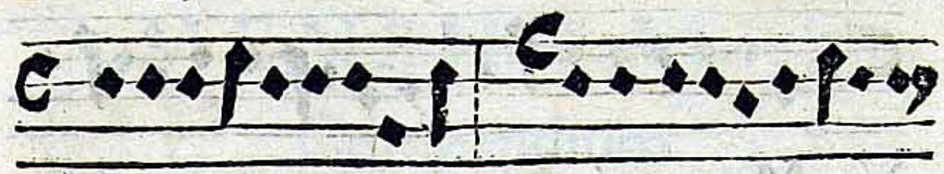
Quot sunt Psalmi maiores? Duo, vt, Magnificat & Benedictus.

Quot sunt minores? omnes alij præter dictos, puta qui à Dauide sunt ęditi.
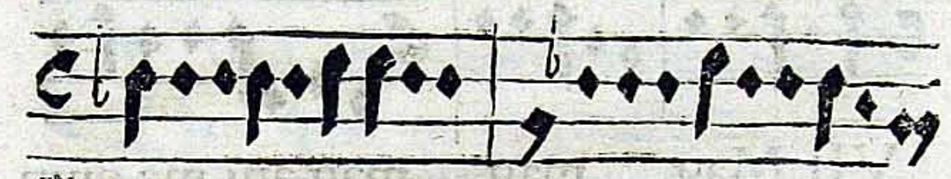
Sequitur minorum Psalmorum inceptio, & ad medium deductio.



I. II.



III. IIII.
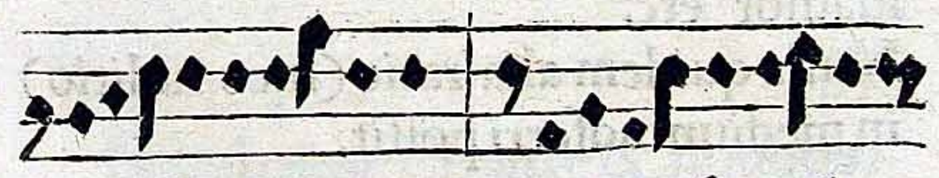


V VI



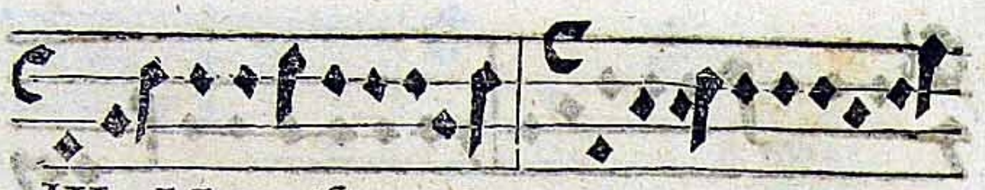
vij viij

Maiorum Psalmorum Intonatio.
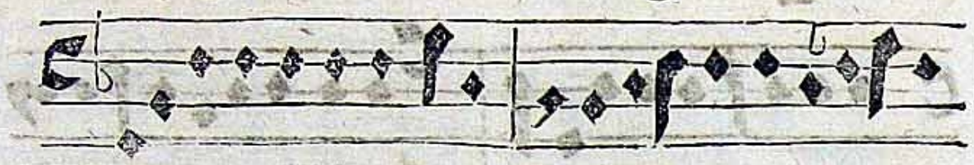
Autenti. Plagales.



I. Magnificat aia magnificat aia



III. Magnifi.ani.mea mag.ani me.do.



V. Mag. ani. mea mag.ani.mea dñm



VII Mag. mag. mag.ani.me.dñm

Quare omittis tonorum differentias? quia non sunt de musicorum essentia,& cum tam variæ sint,qs de illis certas regulas prẽscribere ausus est?

Qua ratione sunt inuentę? Cum,propter incertos cãtores, vt eo facilior esset Psalmorum inceptio: Tum, quod Antiphonarũ repetitio, Psalmis finitis esset suauior etc.

Nulla quidem alia ratio (meo iuditio) in medium adferri possit.

Finis plani Cantus.

MVSICAE MENSVRALIS Compendium.

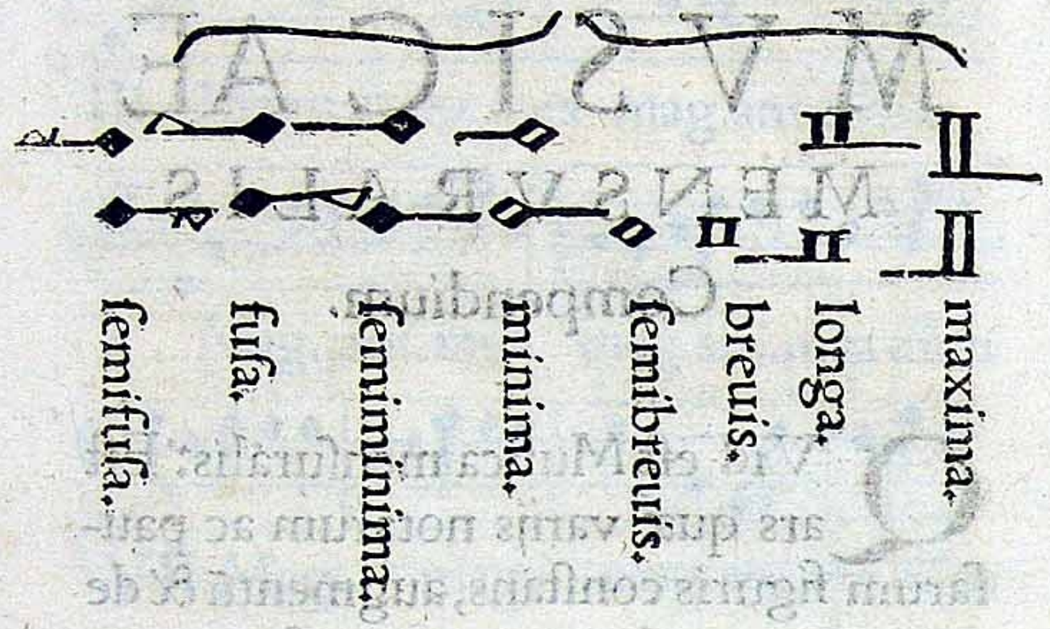
QVid est Musica mensuralis? Est ars quæ varijs notarum ac pausarum figuris constans, augmentũ & decremẽtum prolationis ,iuxta signorum exigentiam,patiens.

Cur à quibusdam dicitur noua? propter notarum incrementum & decremẽtum. Nam notæ veteris Musicæ,id est, Choralis , non patiuntur augmentum neq; prolationis decrementum.

Quot sunt species figurarum simplicium? Octo.

Sequuntur Figuræ & nomina notarum.

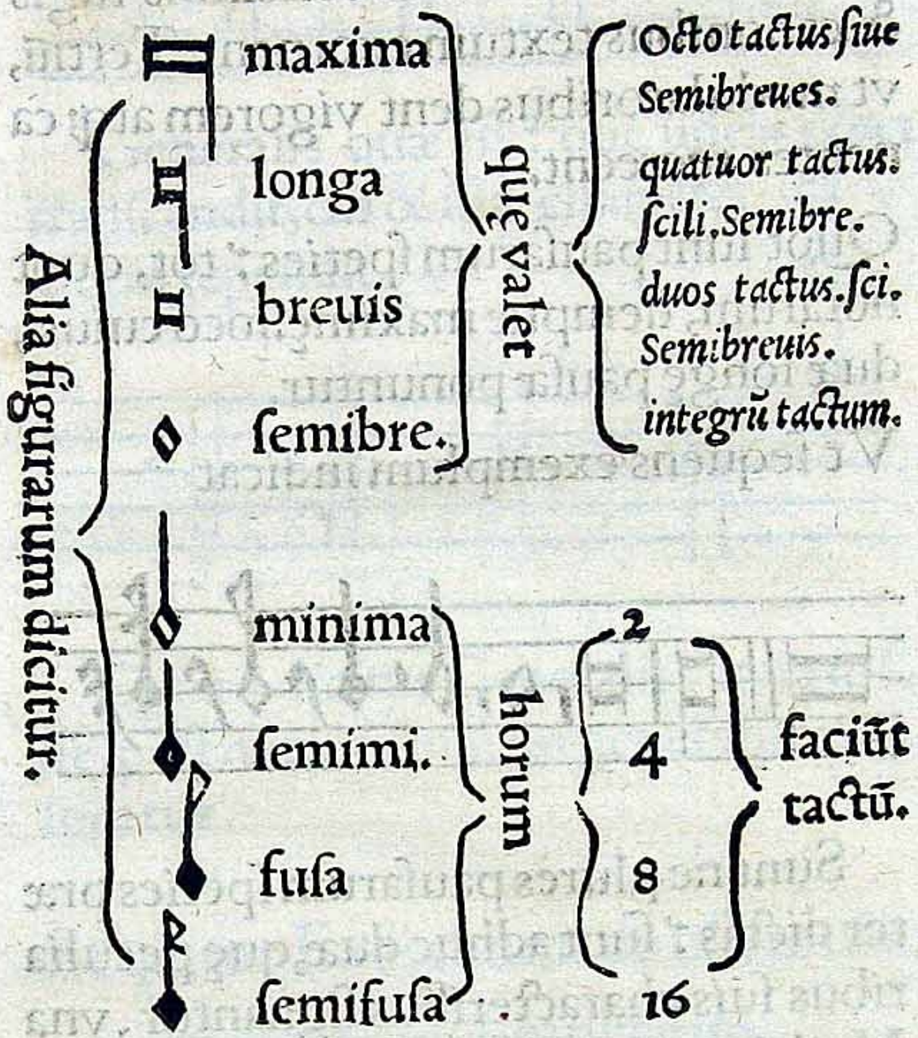
Scilicet.



Quid interest inter notarum caudã, sursum aut deorsum tractã? nihil omnino: Nam cauda, in simplicibus notarum figuris, qualitercunq; tracta, non immutat notarum valorem.

Quot ex dictis figuris dicuntur Maiores? quinq;, quas prisci obseruabant, quoniam hæ quinq; in omnẽ. nouę Musicę, rationẽ, puta augmentationẽ & perfectionẽ incidũt, Relique tres, vt, , quas posteritas gratia subtilitatis adiecit, perfectionem nõ patiunt, ob id minores vocãtur.

De notarum ualore.

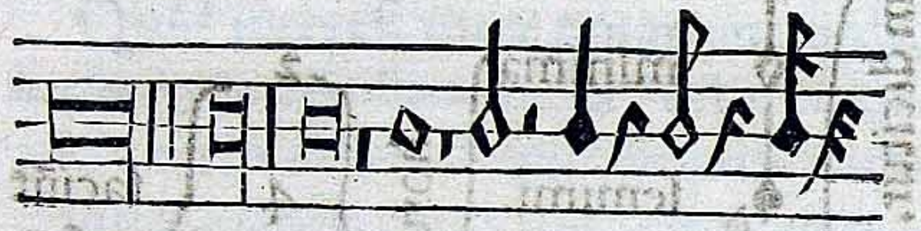


De Pausis.

Quid est Pausa? Est tractus per lineas iubens canentem silere.

Cur pauſę ſunt excogitatæ: propter tria, Primum, vt diſſonantiam fugiant: Secundum, vt cantum concinnis fugis & canonibus textum exornent. Tertiũ, vt modulatoribus dent vigorem atq; canentes recreent.

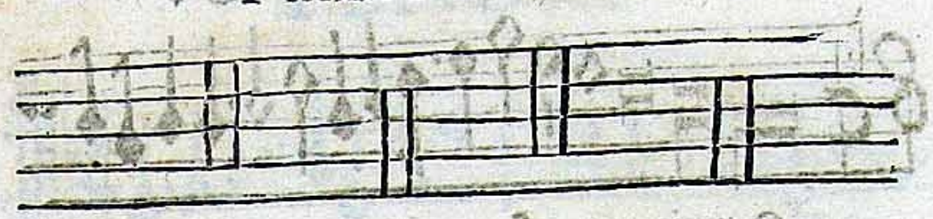
Quot ſunt pauſarum ſpeties: tot, quot notarum, demptæ maximę, loco cuius, duæ longę pauſæ ponuntur.
Vt ſequens exemplum indicat
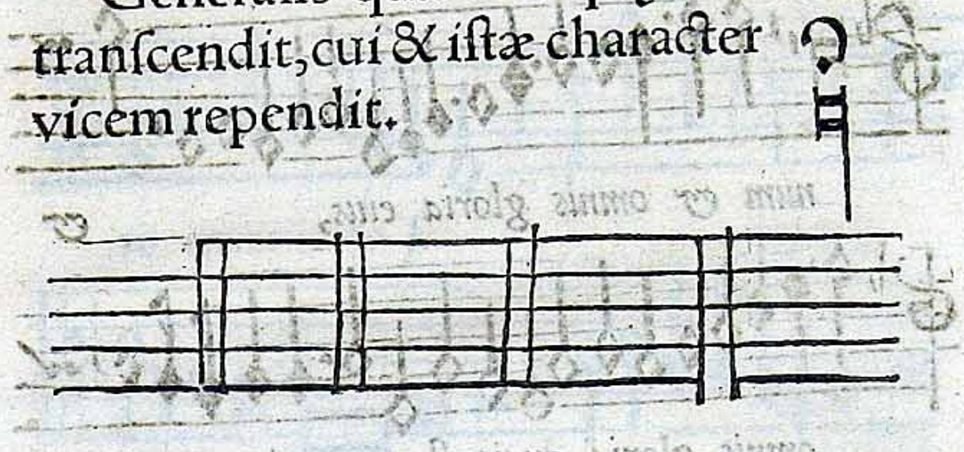


Sunt ne plures pauſarum ſpeties præter dictas: ſunt adhuc duæ, quę peculiaribus ſuis characteribus ſignantur, vna Modalis, altera Generalis dicitur.

Quæ eſt modalis: quæ quatuor lineas aut tria ſpatia occupat: Et hæc pauſa, modum minorem perfectum indicat.

Pauſa Modalis.



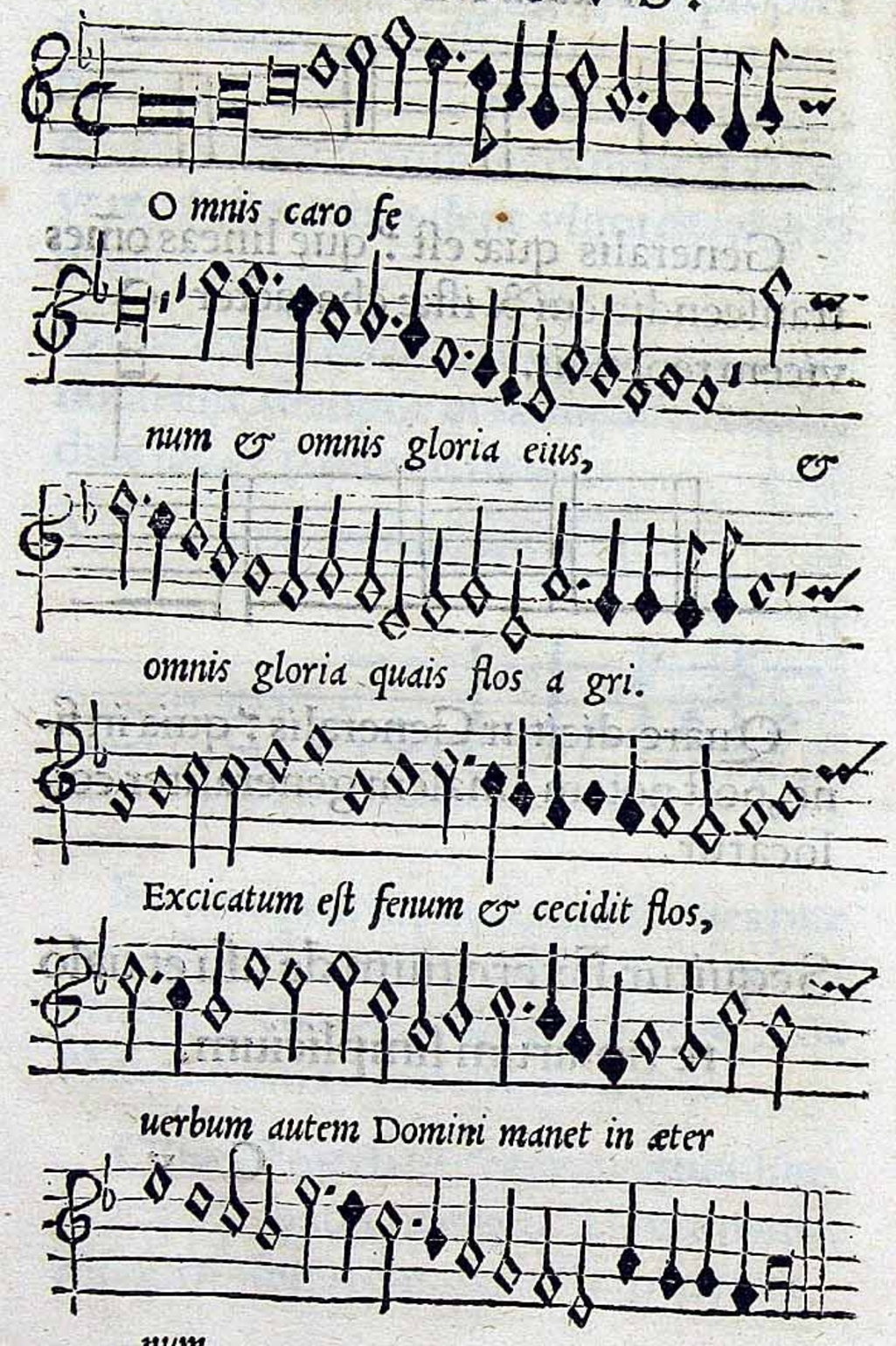
Generalis quæ eſt: quę lineas omes tranſcendit, cui & iſtæ character vicem rependit.
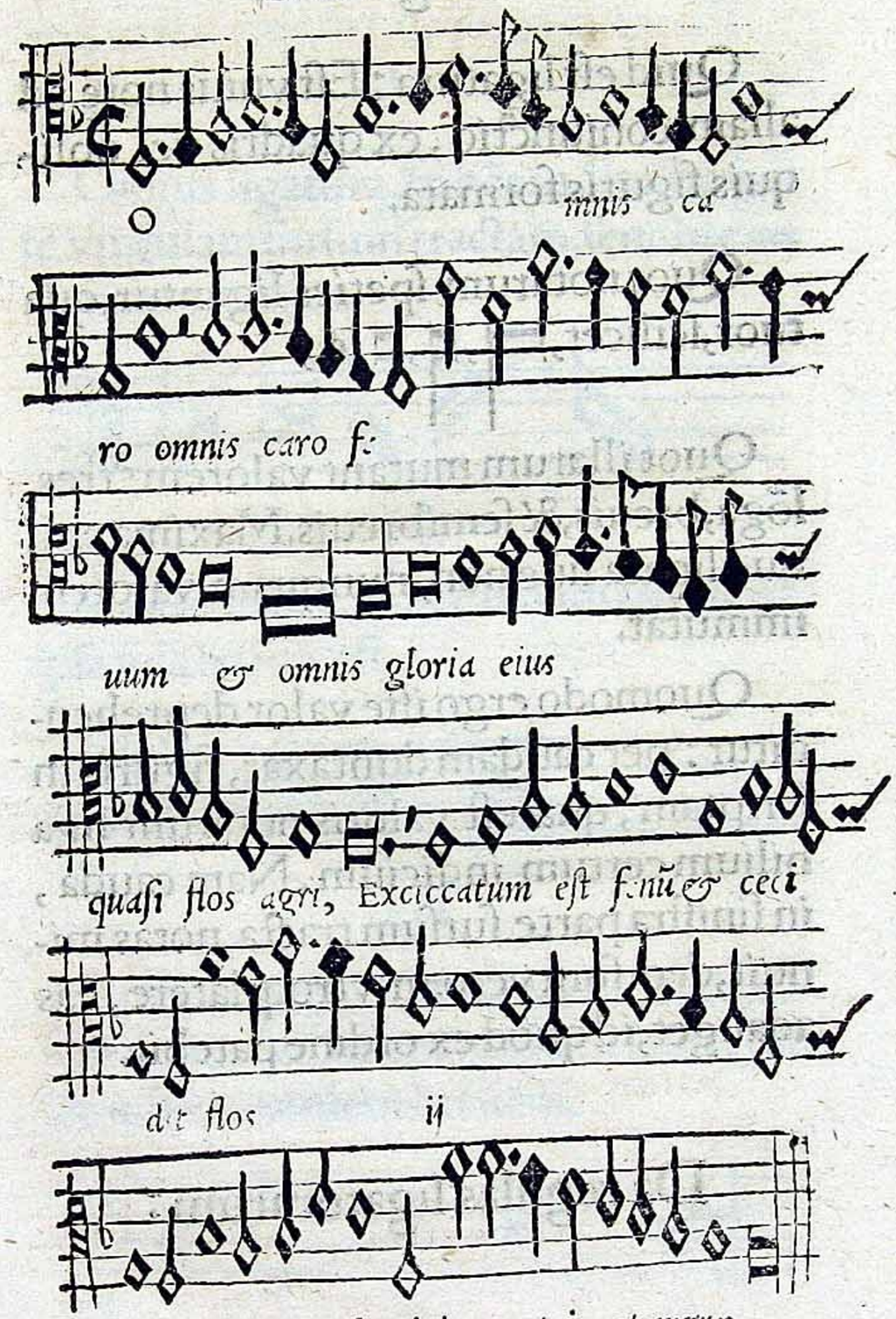


Quare dicitur Generalis: quia in fine, poſt notam finalem generaliter collocatur.

Sequitur Exercitium de uſu et ualore notarum ſimplicium.

DISCANTVS.



TENOR.



De ligaturis.

Quid eſt ligatura? Eſt vnius notę ad aliam coniunctio, ex quadris vel obliquis figuris formata.

Quot notarum ſpeties ligantur, quatuor, ſcilicet, 

Quot illarum mutant valorem? tres, lõga, breuis, & ſemibreuis. Maxima enĩ, ſiue ligata ſiue non, nunquam valorem immutat.

Quomodo ergo iſte valor deprehenditur? per caudam duntaxat, figuris inſcriptam, quæ eſt valoris notarum ligabilium certum indicium. Nam cauda, in ſiniſtra parte ſurſum tracta, notas minuit, deorſum vero, in vtroq; latere, eas adauget, id quod ex ordine patebit.

Da regulas ligaturarum?

De initialibus.

I.

Omnis ligatura, habẽs in ſiniſtra parte virgulam ſurſum tractam, ſemibreuis eſt cum proxima.
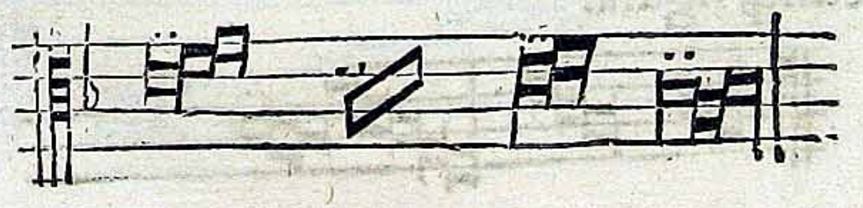


II.

Si vero in deſcenſu candam habuerit, ipſa ſola breuis eſt.
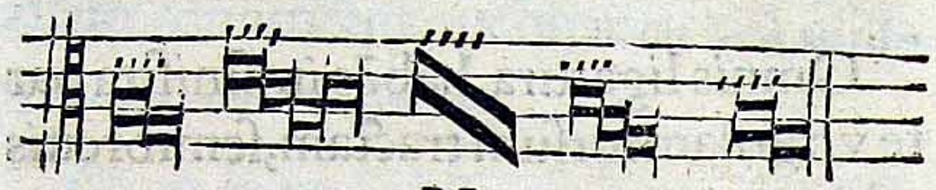


III.

Ligatura, qualitercunq; formata, cõſcendens, cuius prima nullam habet caudam, facit eandem breuem.



IIII.

Prima carens cauda, longa eſt cadente ſecunda.



V.

De Mediis.

Quælibet in medio breuis eſt vnã excipienda.



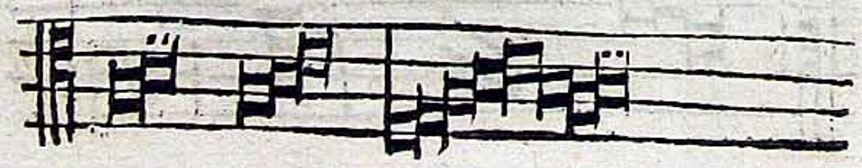
VI Excipe.

Omnis nota, inter primam & vltimã, ligata, eſt media.
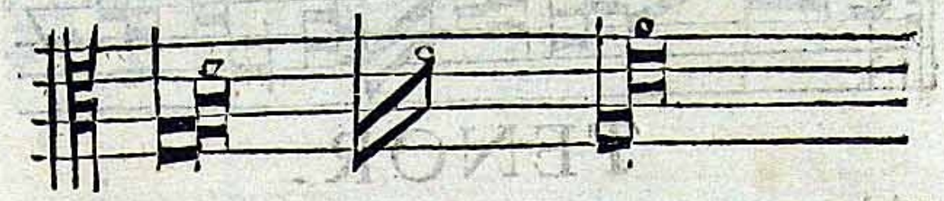
VII.

De Vltimis.

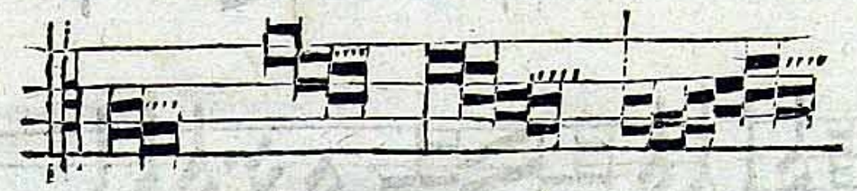
Vltima conſcendens breuis eſt quæcunq; ligata.
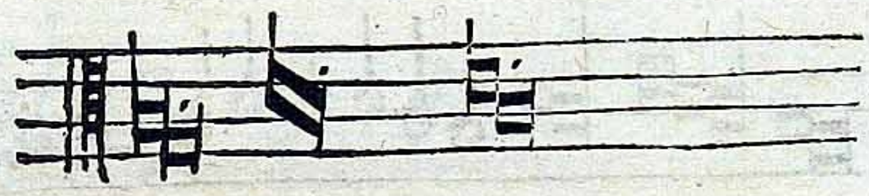


Excipe ligaturam ſemibreuium.



Vltima dependens quadrangula ſit tibi longa.



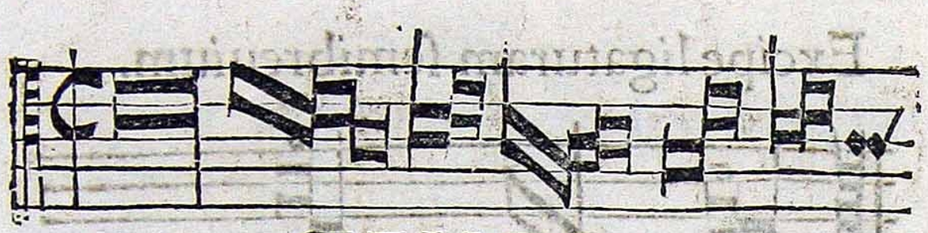
Exceptio.
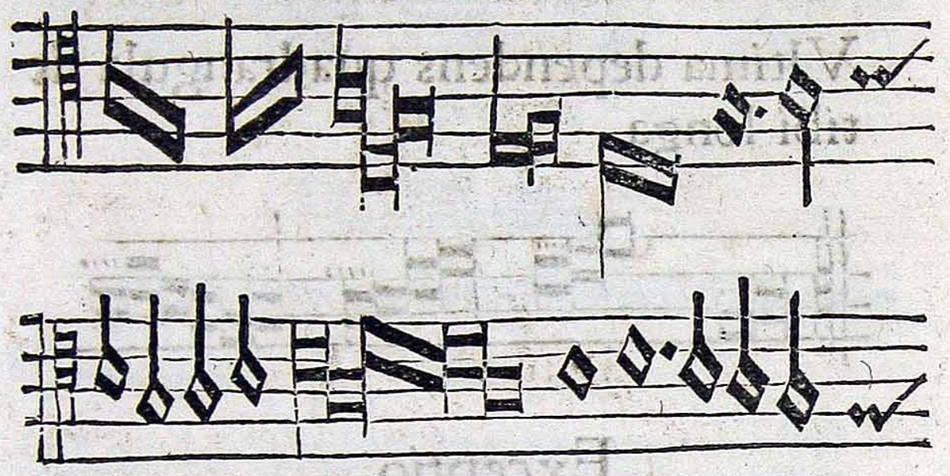


IX.

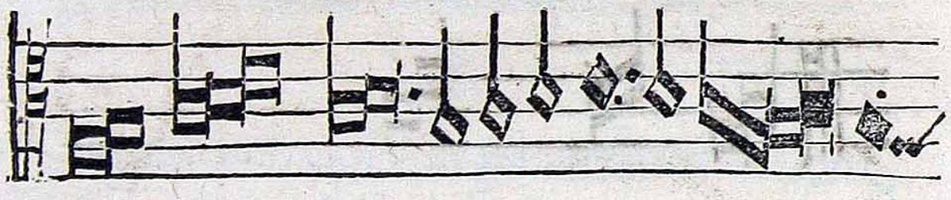
Maxima in ligatura nunquam valorem ſuam immutat, vbicunq; enim poſita, ſemper manet maxima.
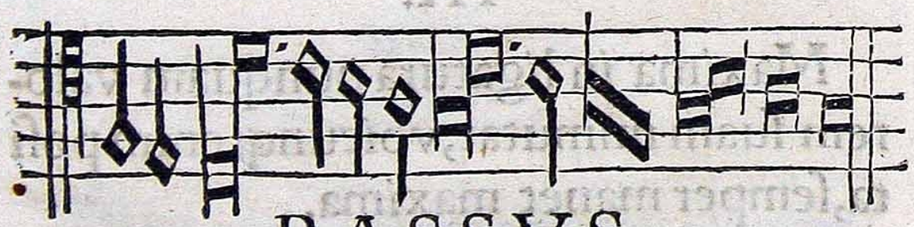




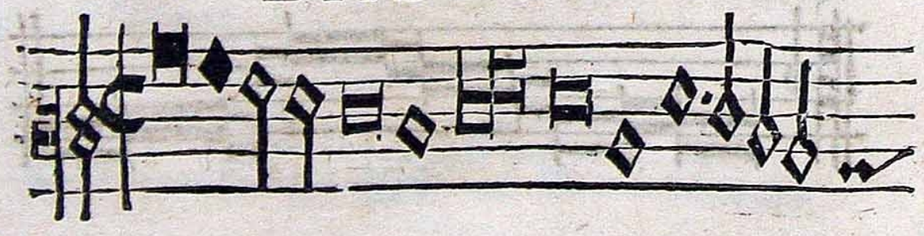
TENOR.
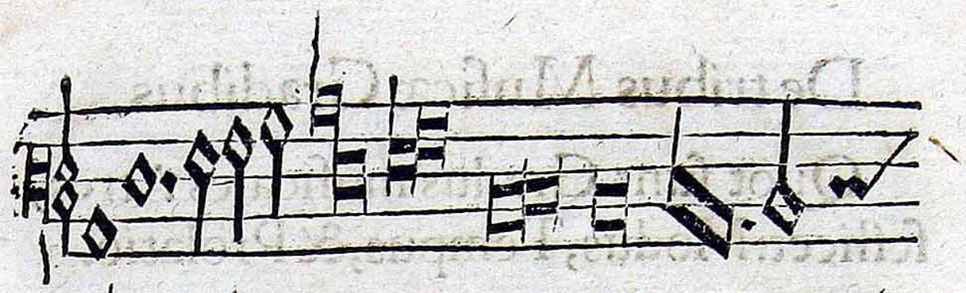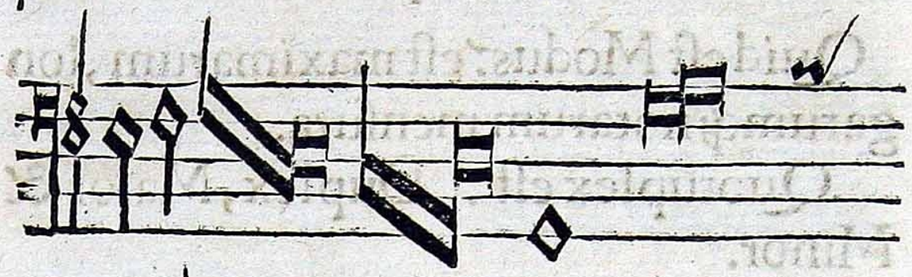




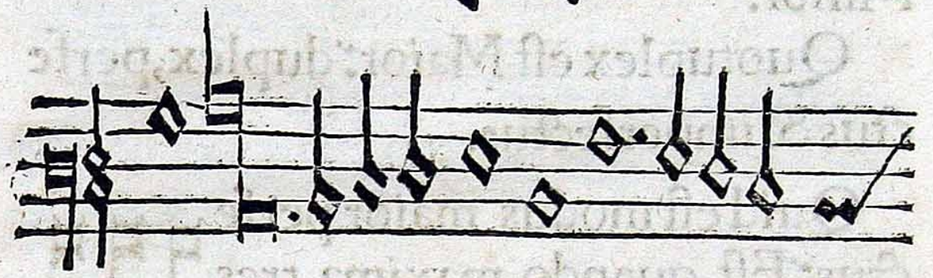


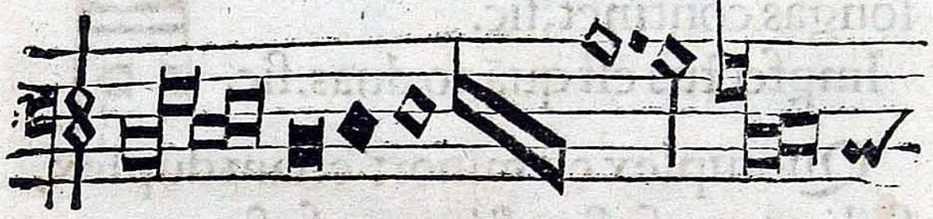
BASSVS
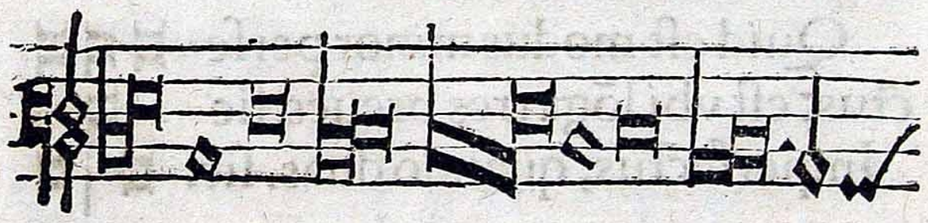


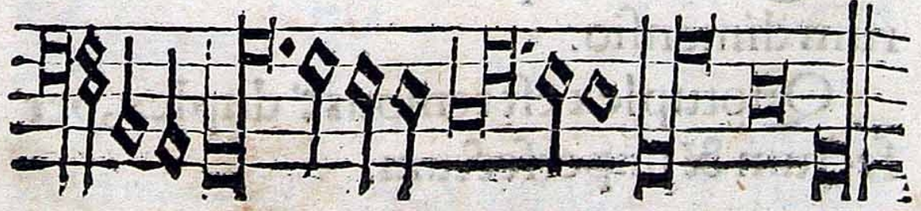












De tribus Muſicæ Gradibus.

Quot ſunt Gradus muſicales? tres, ſcilicet: Modus, Tempus, & Prolatio.

Quid eſt Modus? eſt maximarum, longarumq; notarum menſura.

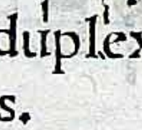
Quotuplex eſt? Duplex, Maior & Minor.

Quotuplex eſt Maior? duplex, perfectus & imperfectus.

Quid eſt modus maior perfectus? Eſt quando maxima tres longas continet, ſic.



Impfectus eſt quãdo duas. ſic.



Quotuplex eſt minor? etiam duplex, ſcilicet, perfectus & imperfectus.

Quid eſt modus minor perfectus? eſt vbi lõga tres breues: ſic



Imperfectus, quando duas. ſic.



Quid eſt tempus? eſt breuium notarum dimenſio.

Quotuplex eſt tempus? duplex, perfectum & imperfectum.

Quid eſt tempus perfectũ? Eſt quando breuis nota tres cõtinet ſemibreues, Imperfectum vbi duas.

Quid eſt prolatiõ? Eſt ſemibreuium cognitio.

Quotuplex eſt? duplex, ſcilicet, perfecta, & imperfecta.

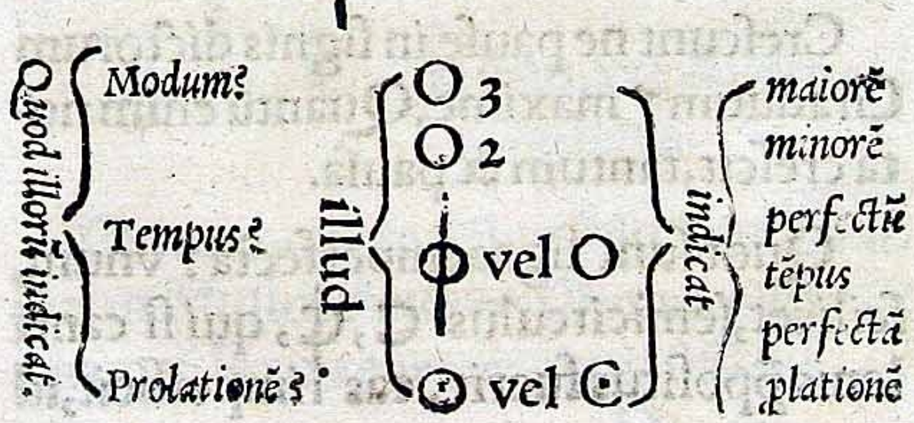
Perfecta quæ eſt? quæ tres minimas in ſemibreui conſiderat. Imperfecta vero duas.

De Signis graduum.

Quot ſunt ſigna graduũ? tria extrinſeca, & tria intrinſeca.

Quæ ſunt extrinſeca? hæc.
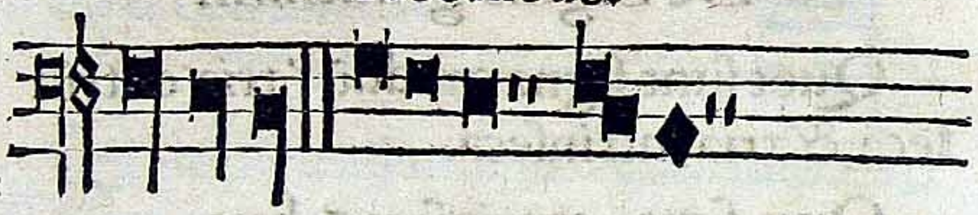
O3 O2, O ϕ, ⊙ C.



Intrinſeca quæ ſunt? Intrinſeca ſigna ſunt colores notarum. Quando. n. tres longę, aut Pauſa modalis, in cantu ſine medio poſitæ, reperiantur, indicatur modus minor perfectus: Aut ſi tres breues colorantur, aut duæ pauſę ſemibreues, ſimul poſitę, in cantilena inueniantur, ibi tempus perfectū deſignatur.

Tribus autem ſemibreuibus colore obductis, aut duobus ſuſpirijs ſimul poſitis, prolatio perfecta demonſtratur.

Hoc modo.



Signa modi Temporis prolationis.

Creſcunt ne pauſę in ſignis dictorum Graduum? maxime, Quantū enim nota creſcit, tantum & pauſa.

Quot ſunt ſigna imperfecta? vnum, ſcilicet, ſemicirculus. C, ¢, qui ſi cantilenis p̄poſitus fuerit, eas imperficit, id eſt, notas ęque ac pauſas diminuit.

Quotuplicia ſunt ſigna? duplicia, principalia, quæ ſupra poſita ſunt, & minus principalia.

Quot ſunt ſigna minus principalia? quinque.

Scilicet ſignum

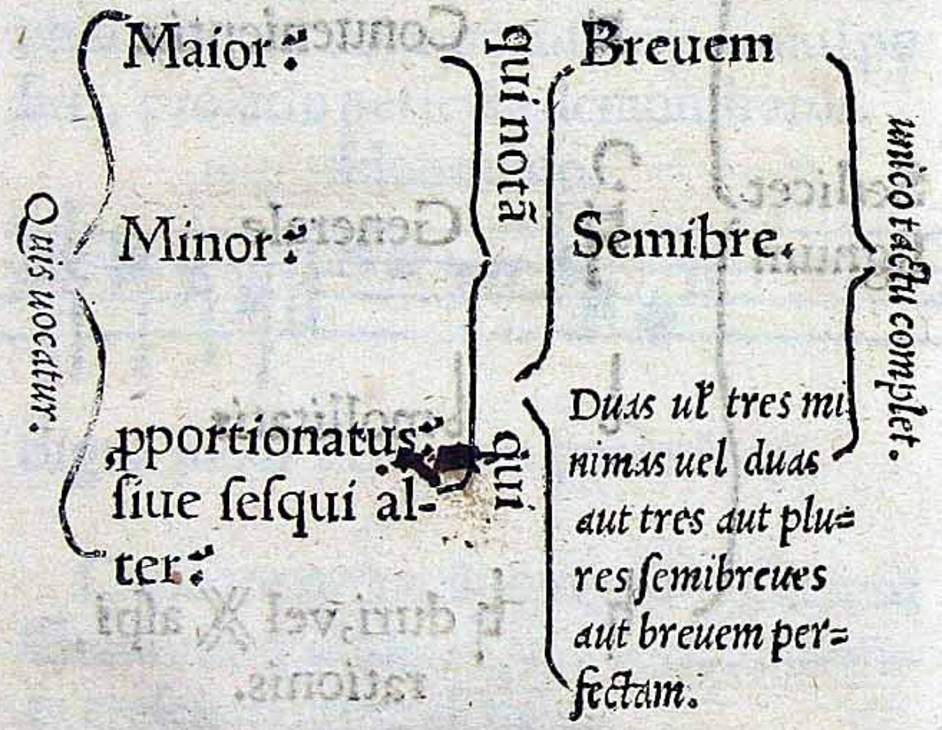
- 𝄇 Repetitionis
- 𝄐 Conuenientiæ
- 𝄎 Generale
- ♭ ♭mollitatis
- ♮ ♮ duri, vel ✕ aſpirationis.

Exemplum de tribus Muſicę Gradibus in Muſica Andreæ Ornitoparchi, & Georgij Rau, reperies copioſiſſime.

De dimensione uel tactibus.

Quid est tactus? est mensura mobilis, qua notulæ regulariter & perfecte, secundum signorum diuersitatem, cantentur, reganturq;.

Quotuplex est? triplex, Maior, Minor, & Proporcionatus.



Per quæ signa indicãtur? Maior per huiusmodi signa ϕ ¢ innotescit, Minor per hæc O C demonstratur. Proportionatus vero per numerum circulo vel semicirculo subscripto appositoque dinoscitur. Sic.

1 1 1 O C ϕ3 O2
2 3 4 3 3 ¢3 C2

Et reliqua, quorum resolutio infra patebit.

Sed nota, quod in omnibus his signis ¢ C O2 C2, ϕ O, semibreuis tactu mensuratur integro, augmentatione & proportionibus exceptis.

Et Motio conscendẽs & descendens simul sumpta, reddit tactũ integrum.

Qua ratione cãtores eruditi tactũ Maiorem pręferunt? ob eius suauitatẽ, hoc est, quod notæ sub eo prolatæ argutius ac lepidius resonãt, atq; sub minore: sed illa differentia perraro obseruatur.

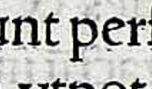
De notarum imperfectione.

Quid eſt notarum imperfectio? Eſt tertiæ partis, valoris notarum perfectarum, ablatio.

Quando fit? in gradibus perfectis, vbi notæ perfectæ, aut per pauſam, aut colorem, aut notam minoris ſpeciei, imperficiuntur, teuto. **Wen die gröſſer nota durch die/ſo vmb den halben teil klei ner iſt/ vnfolkomen gemacht wirt.**

Quot ſunt notę imperfectibiles? quatuor, ſcilicet, .

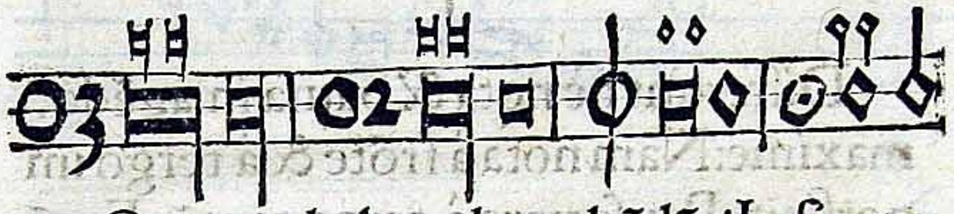
Quot ſunt perficientes? etiam quatuor, ſcilicet, .

Quot ſunt perficientes & imperficientes? tres, vtpote, . Nota, quod impfectio à minima ꝛ auſpicatur, minima autem non imperficitur, ſed imperficit tantum, Maxima quoqꝫ imperficitur at non imperficit.

De triplici imperfectione per notã.

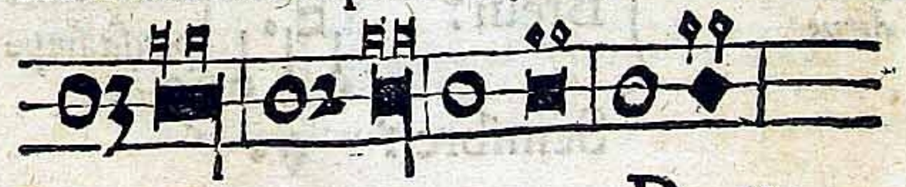
Quando fit imperfectio per notam? Quum maior nota, per minorem, valoris dimidio diminutam, imperficitur.

Hoc modo.
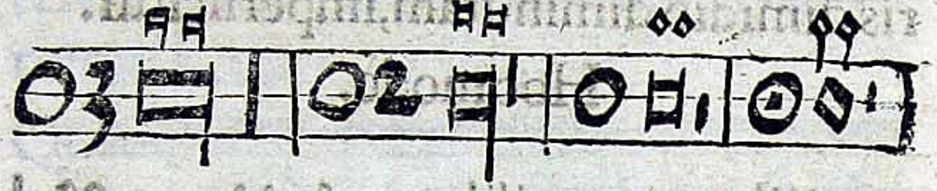


Quomodo hoc deprehẽdã? In ſigno modi maioris perfecti imperficitur maxima à longa, & in ſigno modi minoris perfecti imperficitur longa à breui. In ſigno autem tẽporis perfecti breuis à ſemibreui, & in ſigno prolationis perfectæ imperfici habet ſemibreuis à minima, vt ſupra in exemplo videre licet.

Quomodo fieri habet per colorẽ? quando notę perfectæ, colore repletæ, in cantilena reperiantur, tunc color, in notulis tertiam aufert partem, ſic.



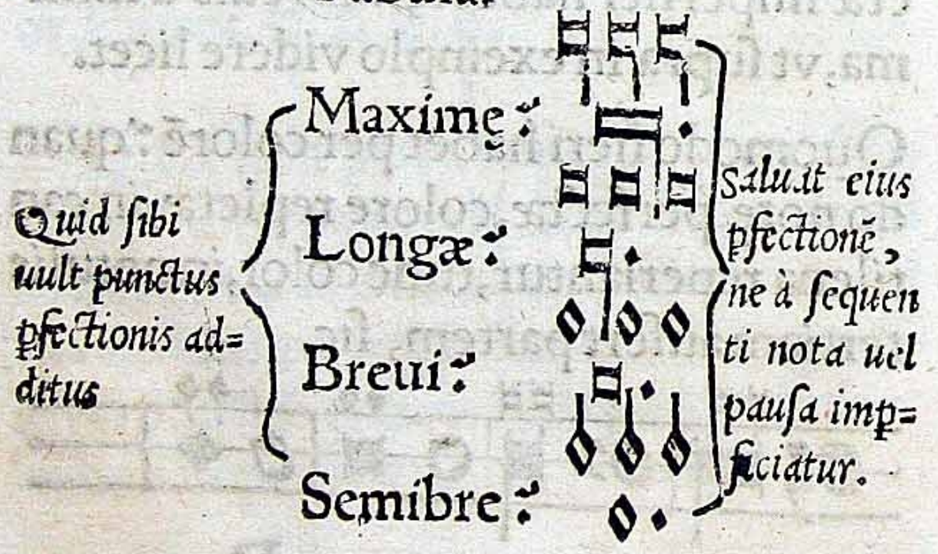
Quando imperficiunt pauſæ: Cum poſt notas perfectas, maioris ſpeciei & valoris, immediate ſituantur, ſic.
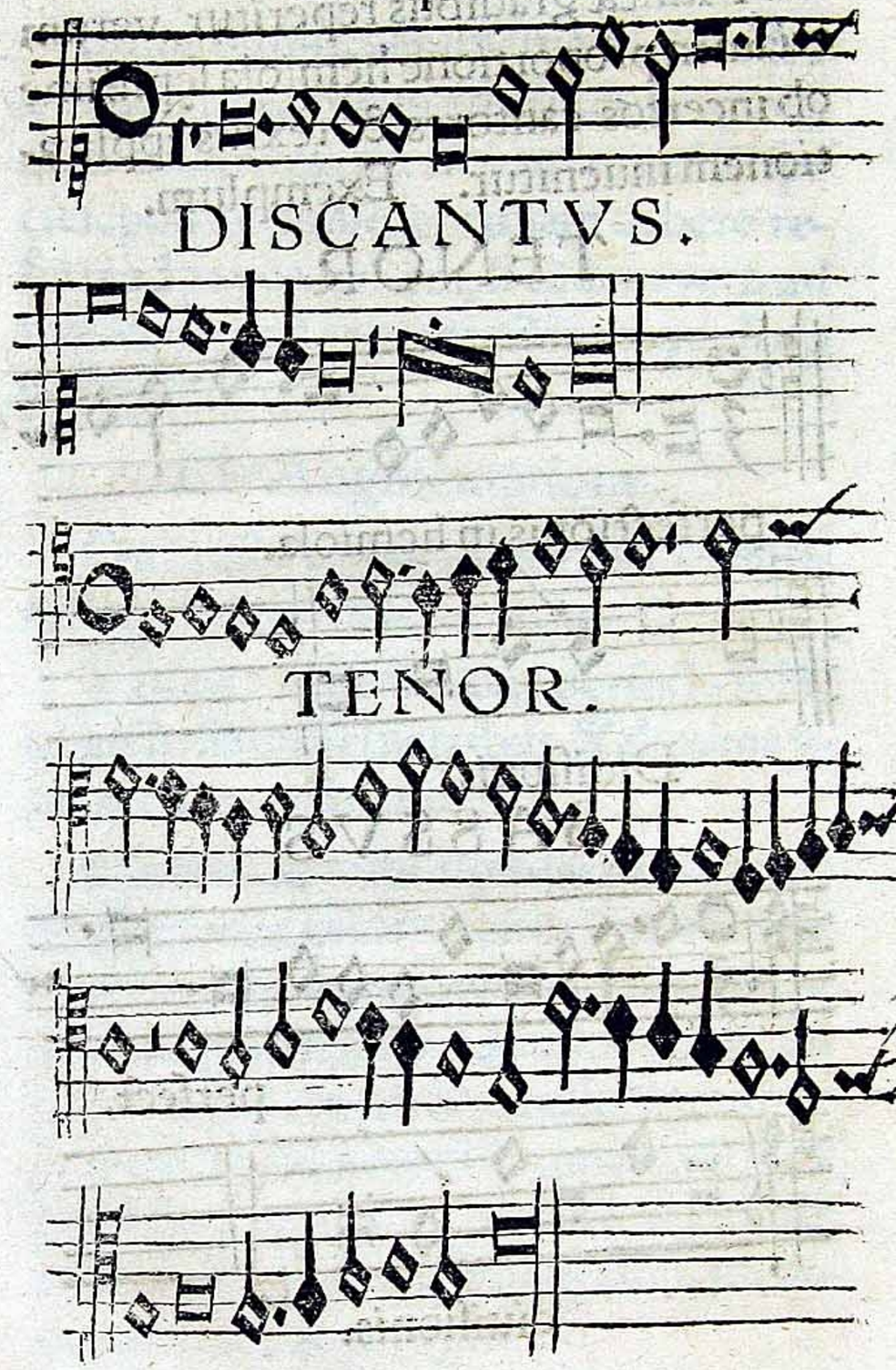


Differunt nè nota & pauſa in agẽdo: maxime: Nam nota à frõte & à tergo imperficit, Pauſa vero à tergo tantũ. Et eã naturam & vim imperficiendi, quam nota habet, eandẽ habet & pauſa, vt in exẽplo ſupraſcripto cernere eſt.

De puncto perfectionis,

Tabula.
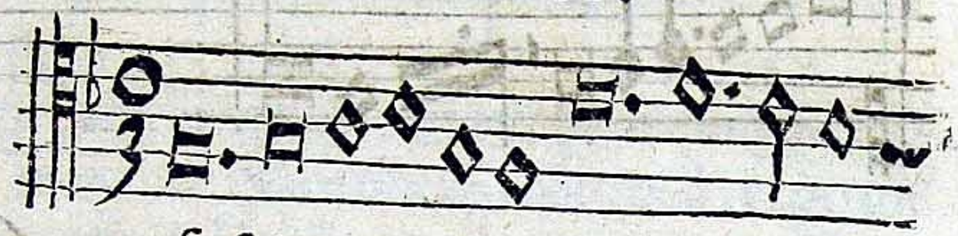


Exemplum.
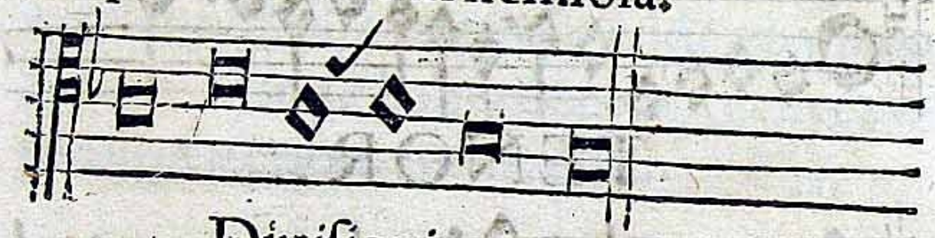


Punctus perfectionis, nõ ſolum in dictis Muſicæ gradibus reperitur, verum etiam in proportione hemiola ſepiſſime ob incertos cantores, & textus applicationem inuenitur. Exemplum.

TENOR.
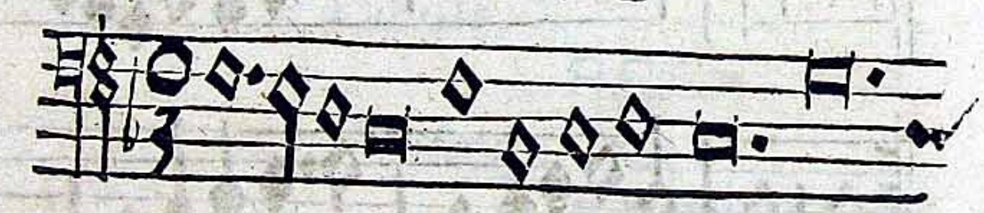


perfectionis in hemiola.
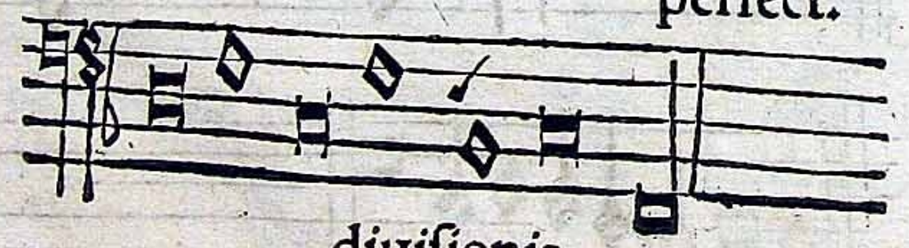


Diuiſionis.

BASSVS



perfect.



diuiſionis.

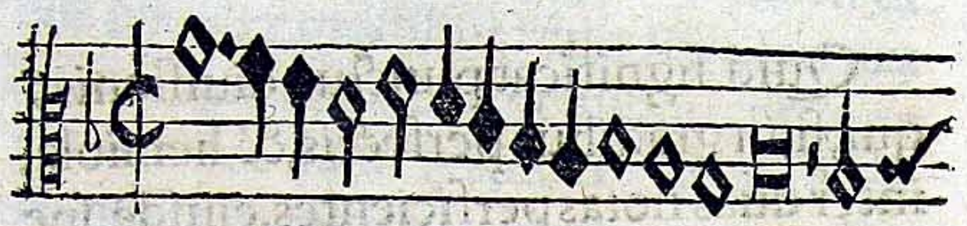
Quid ſignificat punctus diuiſionis? qui, ſi, in gradibus perfectis, & hemiola, inter duas notas perficientes, eiuſdẽ ſpecici, poſitus, indicat primam debere referri ad præcedentem, ſecũdam vero ad ſequentem, vt cernere eſt in exemplo ſupra poſito.

De Augmentatione.
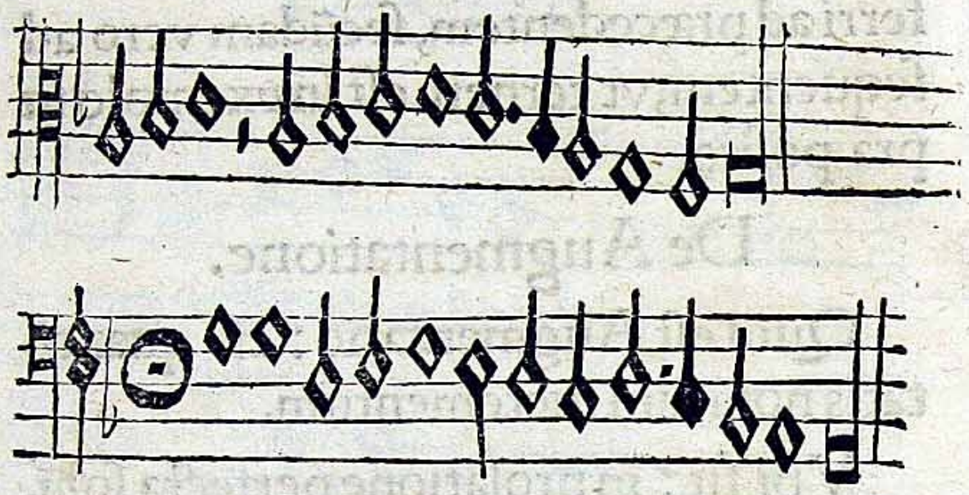
Quid eſt Augmentatio? eſt quantitatis notarum incrementum.

Vbi fit? in prolatione perfecta ſolũ, quando ſemibreuis tribus, & minima vno metitur tactu integro.

Quomodo? vbi ſignum prolationis ⊙ ☾ pfectæ, in cantu circa vnã dũtaxat cantilenæ partem fuerit conſtitutũ, ibi notæ augmentantur. Quãdo vero in ſingulis cantilenæ partibus tale ſignum repertum fuerit, non eſt augmentatio, ſed perfecta ſimpliciter prolatio. Innuitur etenim per Canonis inſcriptionem, dicendo: Creſcit in triplo.



TENOR.
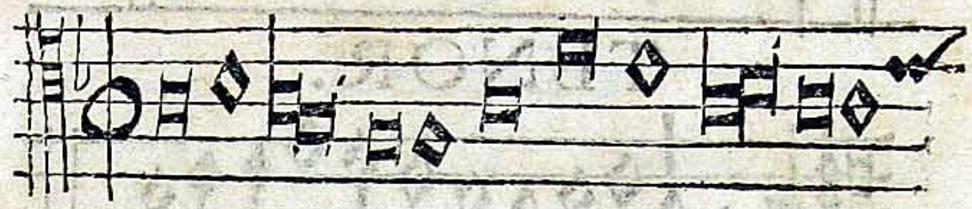


Augmentatio BASSVS.
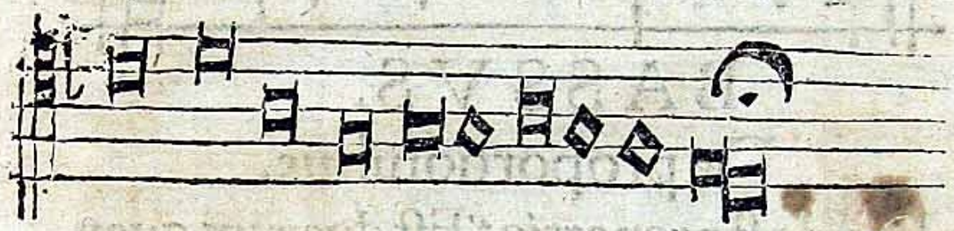
Quid eſt diminutio? de diminutione & Semiditate Conſule Muſicam Georgij Rau, & Ornitoparchi, qui craſſiſſime de his ſpetiebus tractant.

De alteratione.

Quid eſt alteratio? Eſt eiuſdem notæ, in quam cadit, reiteratio.

In quam notam cadit? in ſecundam, duntaxat, quod exemplum ſequens declarat, ex cantilena Tandernaken, cuius Autor eſt Obrecht, deſumptum.
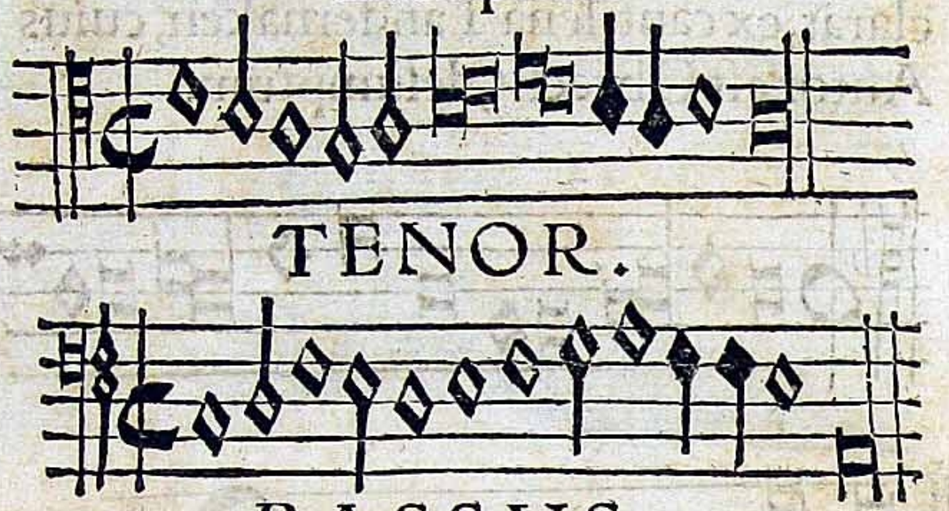




Per quid innuitur Alteratio? per punctum ſupra notas poſitum, qui alterationis dicitur, fitque ſolum in ligatura duarum ſemibreuium, vt ſupra in exemplo videre eſt.

De Syncopatione.

Quid eſt Syncope? Eſt minoris notulæ vltra maiorem vel maioris reductio. Et fit quando e medio concordantiarum, aliquid excinditur.

Exemplum.



TENOR.

BASSVS.

De proportionibus.

Quid est proportio? Est duarum quantitatum cõparatio, vt 2, ad 1 dicitur proportio dupla, & 3 ad 1 tripla, & sic dereliquis.

Quomodo formatur proportio? per inæqualitatem numerorum, vt 2 ad 1 & 3 ad 1 etc. Nam æqualitas numerorum non facit proportionem vt, 1 ad 1, & 2, ad 2.

Quomodo? quãdo numerus maior locatur supra minorem, constituitur proportio: Si autem minor supra maiorem situatur, tunc destruitur.

Con-

Constructio propor.

2 3 4 5 6

1 1 1 1 1

Destructio.

1 1 1 1 1

2 3 4 5 6

Quot sunt genera proportionũ? quinque. sci. Multiplex, superpartiens, superparticularis, Multiplex superparticularis, & multiplex superpartiens, etc.

Quot ex his sunt magis familiaria? duo. sci. multiplex & superparticulare.

Quot proportionum species sunt magis frequentiores in genere multiplici? tres, vtpote, Dupla, Tripla, & Quadrupla, aliquãdo etiam quintupla, sed raro.

Quot in genere superparticulari? tres, scili. sesquialtera, sesquitertia, & sesquiquarta. Reliquę omnes, ob earũ difficultatem, raro accedũt in vsum musicũ.

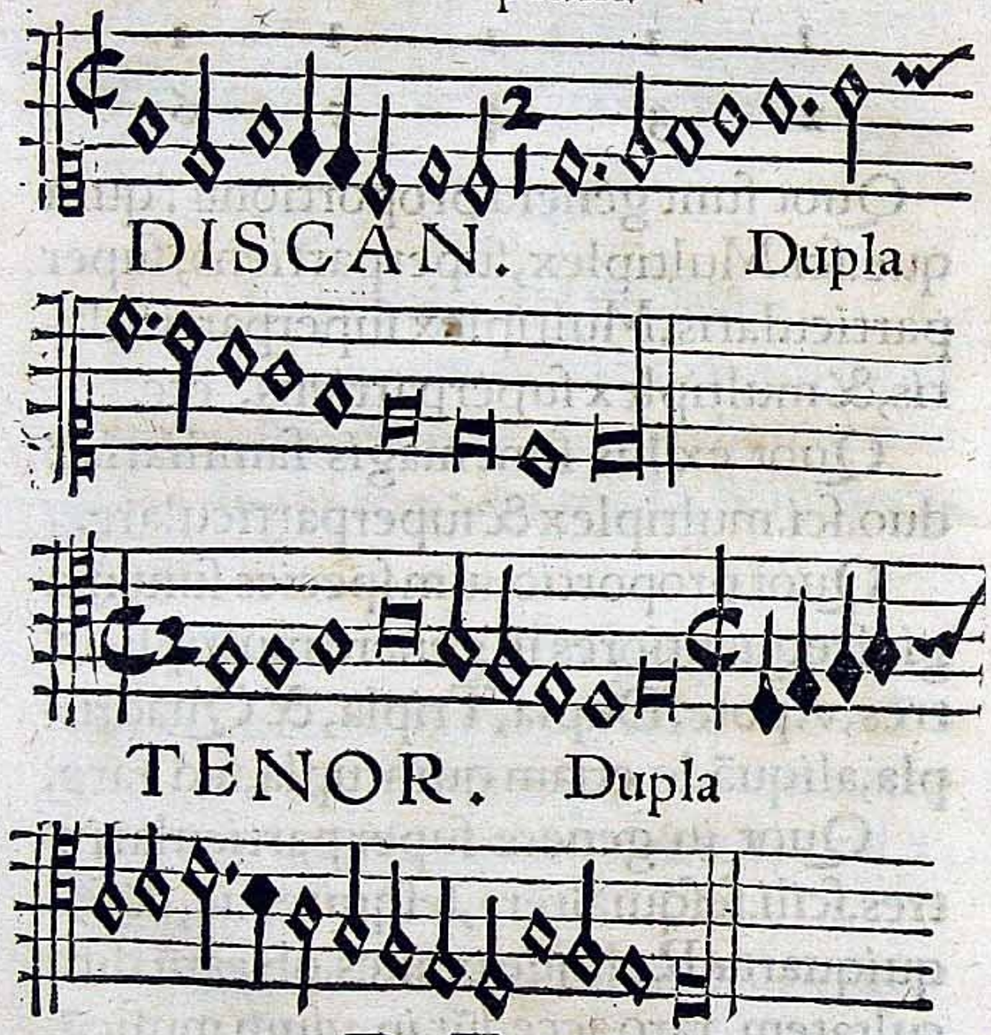
De Dupla.

Dupla, qd est? Est numeri binarij ad 1,

vel quaternarij ad binarium, collatio. Et fit quando duæ notæ, eiuſdem ſpeciei, loco vnius proferuntur, ſignaturq; ſic.

$\frac{2}{1}$ | $\frac{4}{2}$ | O2 C2.

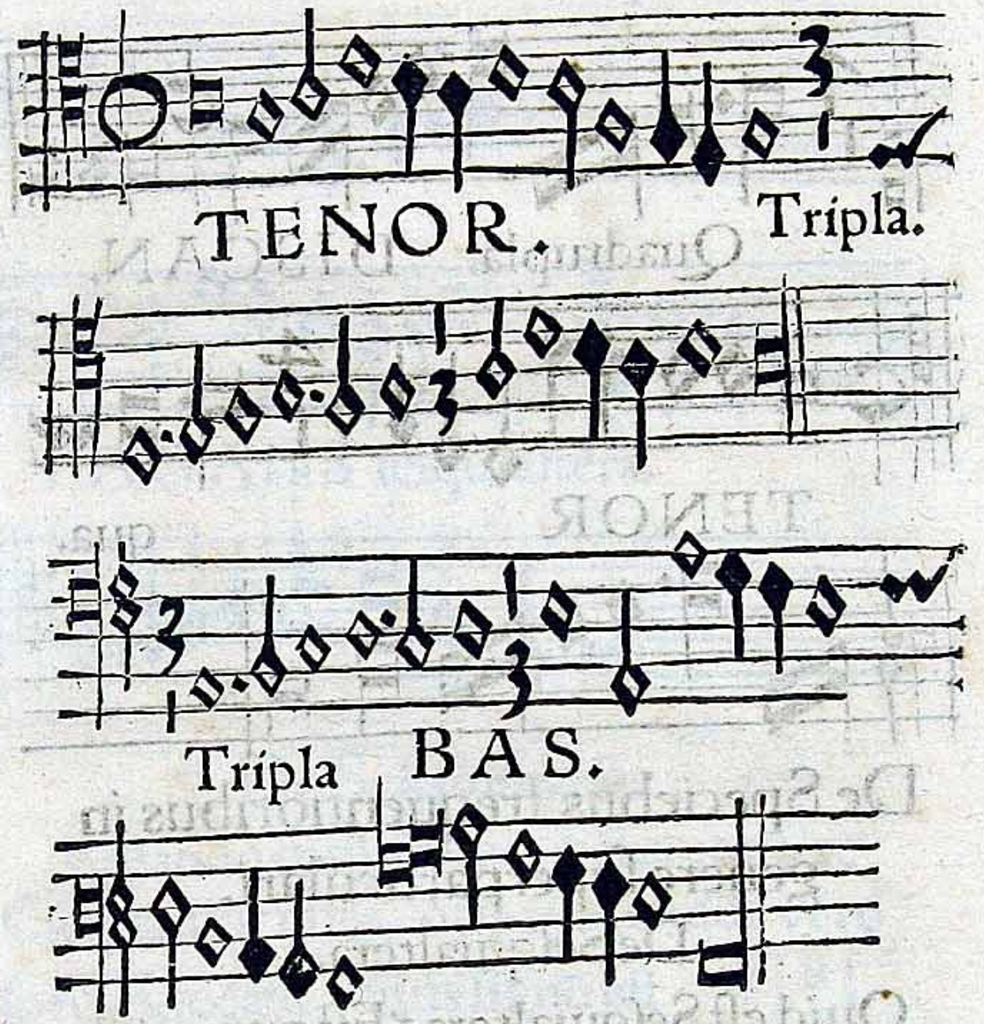
Exemplum.



De Tripla

Quomodo conſtruitur Tripla: quũ tres ſiue ſex notæ, contra vnam, eiuſdem formæ, ponũtur, huius ſignũ eſt. $\frac{3}{1}$ | $\frac{6}{2}$ |

Exemplum Triplæ.
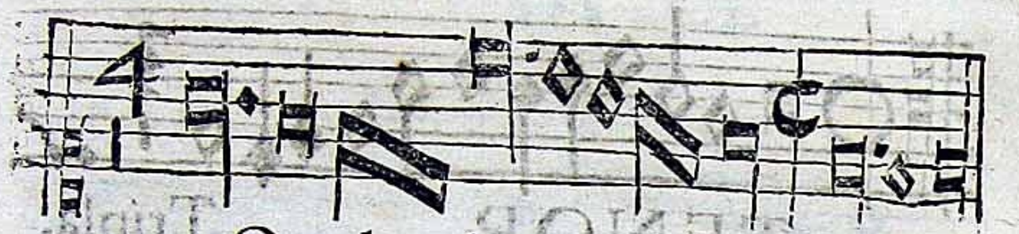


De Quadrupla.
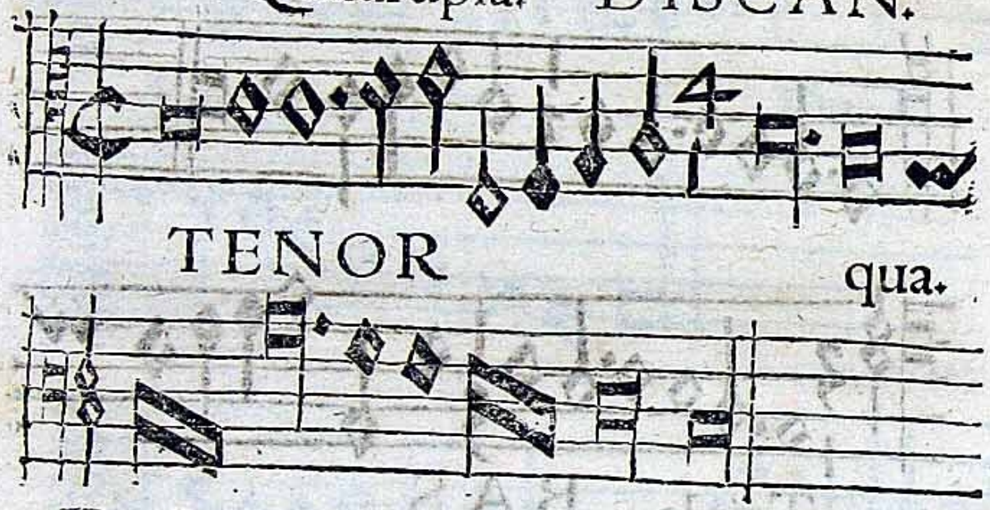
Quid eſt quadrupla: Eſt quatuor notarum, contra vnam, poſitio: fitque, cum

quatuor notulæ, contra vnam, eiuſdem ſpeciei, ponuntur, eius ſignũ eſt $\frac{4}{1}\,|\,\frac{8}{2}\,|$

Exemplum.



Quadrupla. DISCAN.
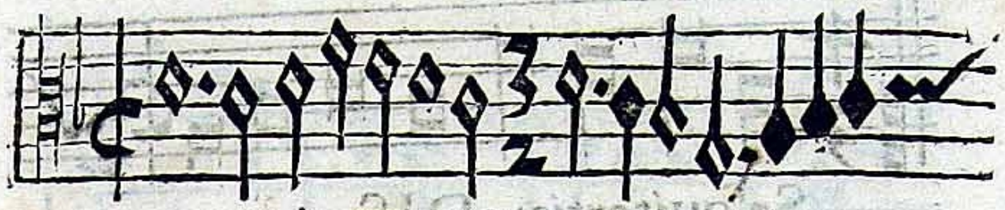


TENOR qua.
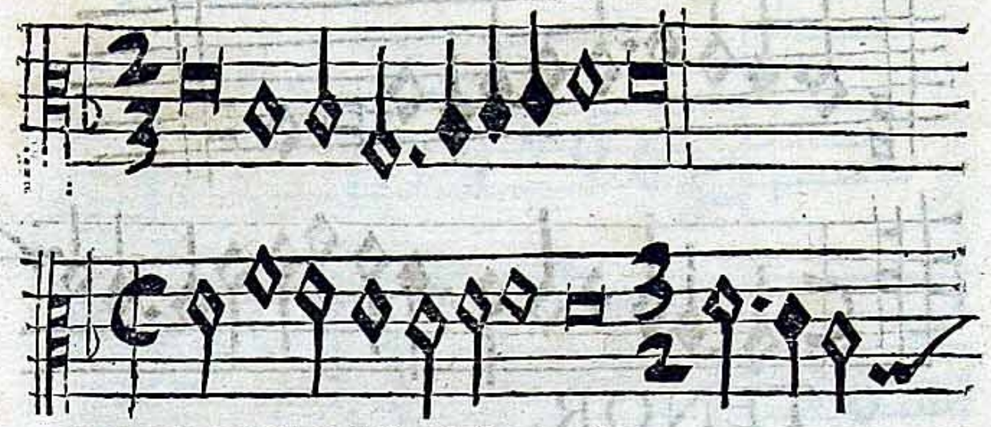
De Speciebus frequentioribus in genere ſuperparticulari.

De Seſquialtera.

Quid eſt Seſquialtera? Eſt numeri ternarij ad binarium relatio, ſitq; , quando tres minimæ, contra ſemibreuem, ponũtur, hoc modo: ſignum $\frac{3}{2}\,|$



ALTVS ſeſquialtera



VAGANS ſeſquialtera.
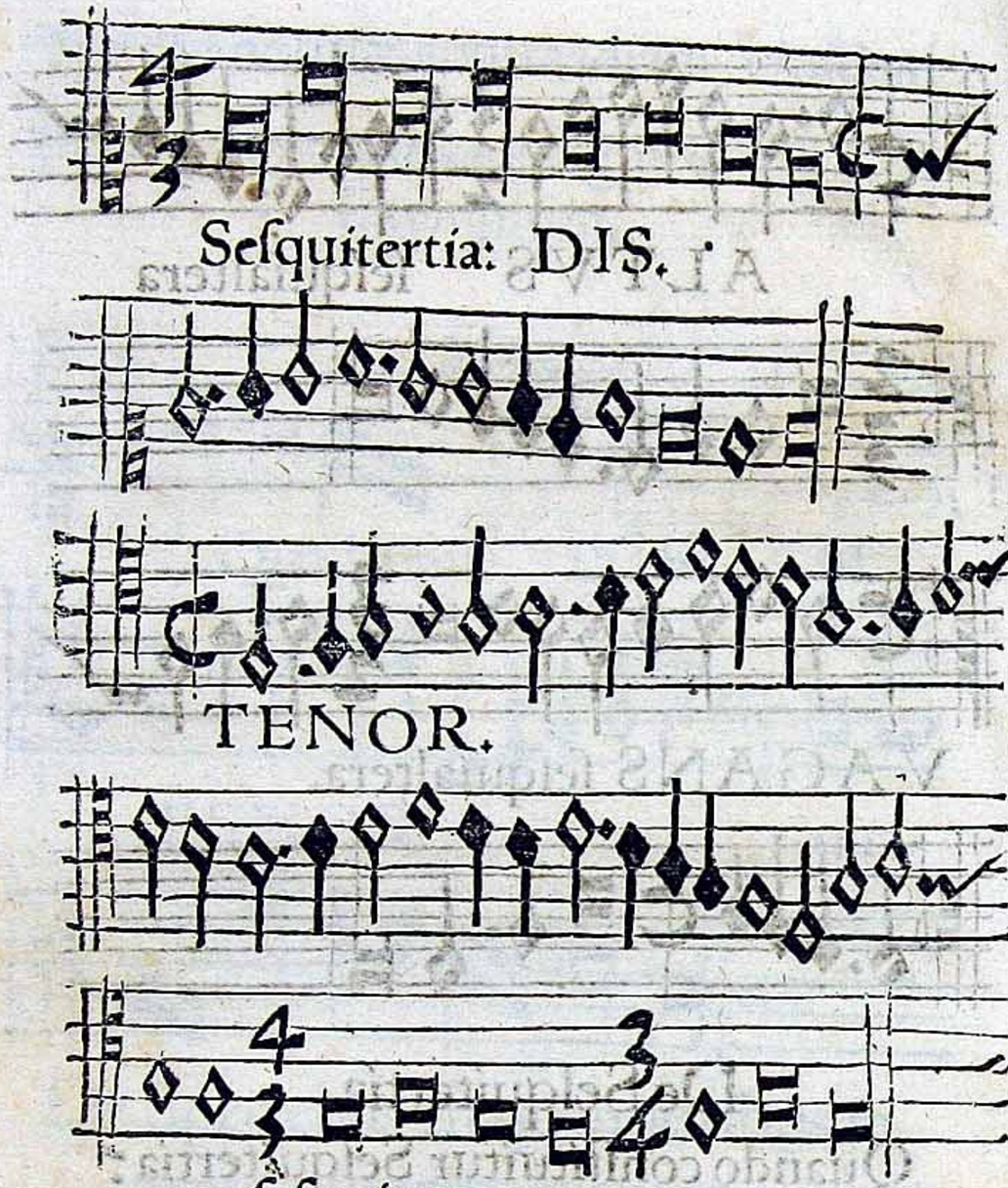


De Seſquitertia.

Quando conſtituitur Seſquitertia? Cũ quatuor notę, cõtra tres, eiuſdẽ vero ſpeciei, locantur, huius ſignũ eſt $\frac{4}{3}\,|\,\frac{8}{6}\,|$

Exemplum.

DISCANTVS



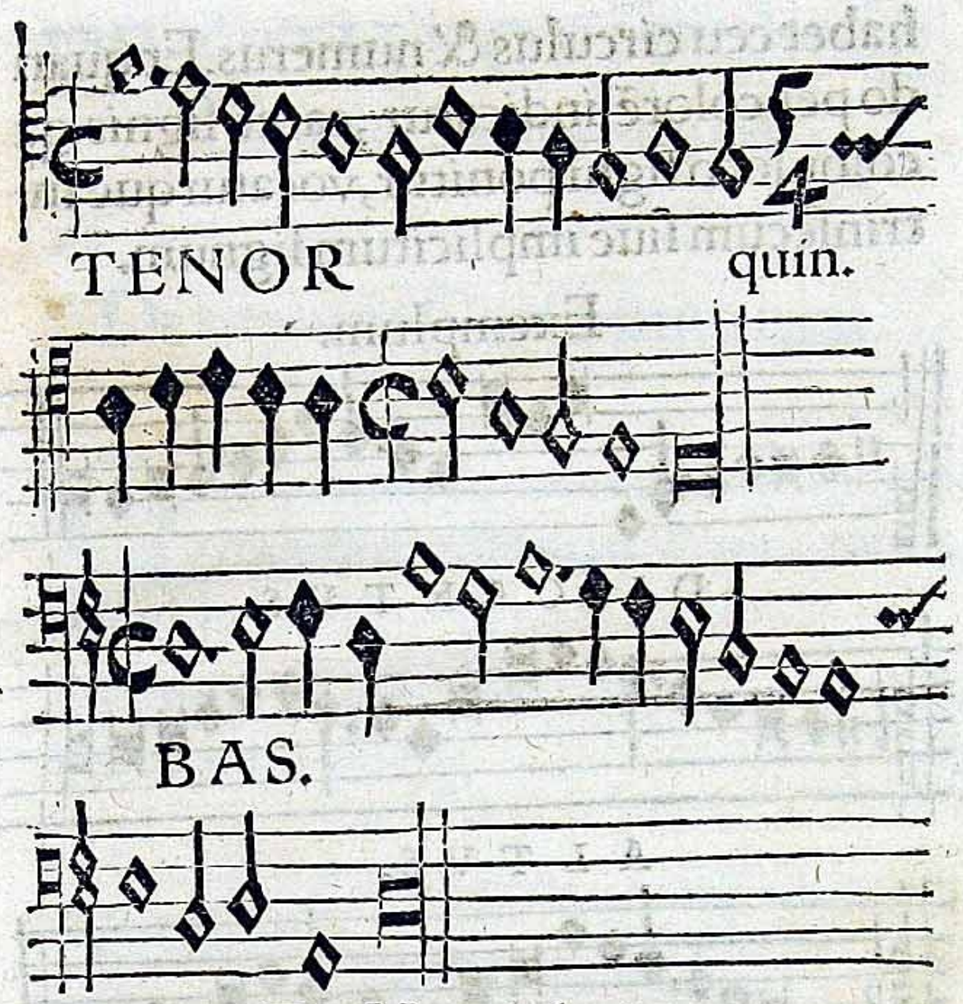
sesquiter.

De Sesquiquarta.

Quomodo cõstruitur sesquiquarta? quũ quinq; notulæ, contra quatuor, eiusdem speciei, ponuntur, signaturque sic.

5	10
4	8

Exemplum.
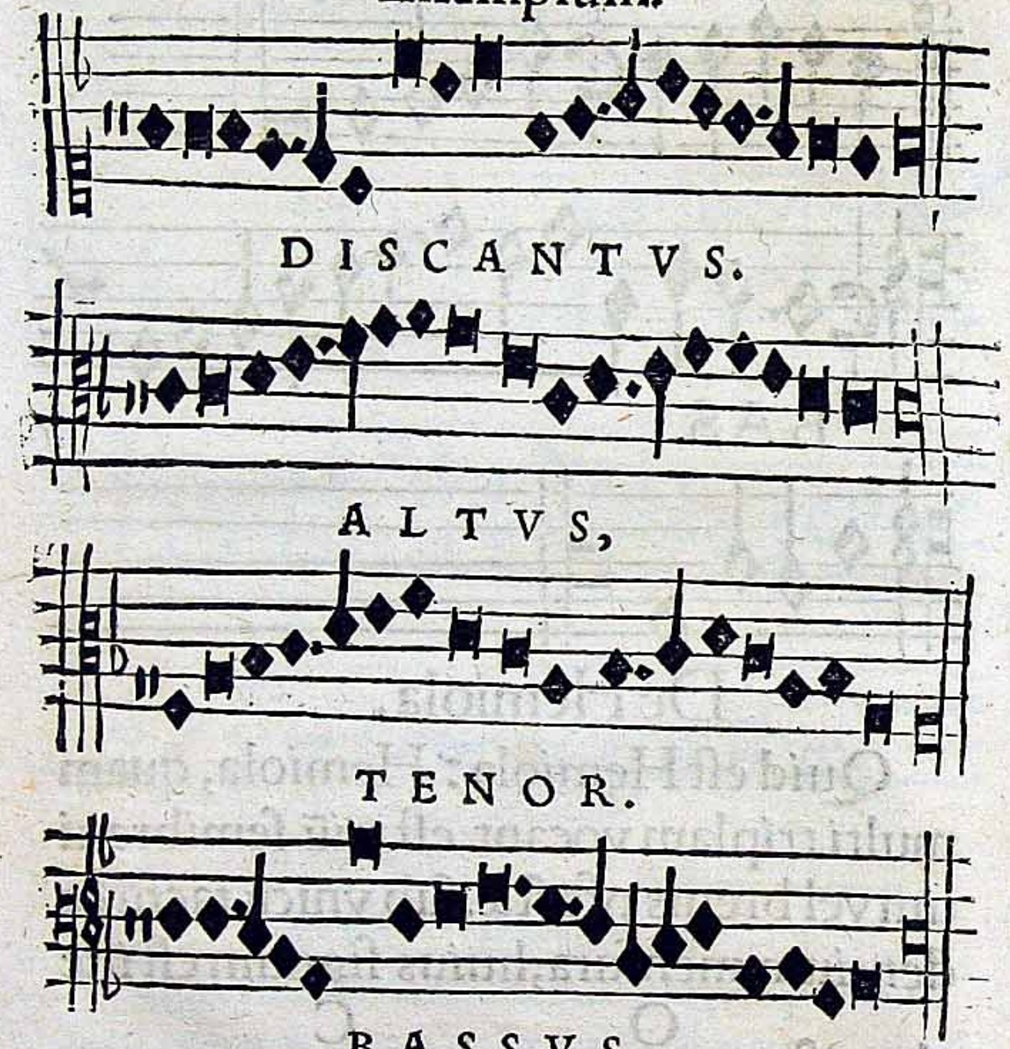


De Hemiola.

Quid est Hemiola? Hemiola, quam multi triplam vocant, est triũ semibreuium vel breuis pfectæ, sub vnicũ tactũ cadentium, mensura, huius signum est iste character O vel C 3 3

Habet ne aliud signum prẽter circulũ & numerũ? etiã: Nam color eandẽ vim

habet ceu circulus & numerus. Et quando per colorẽ indicatur, caret ſignis, qa color loco ſigni ponitur, vocaturque intrinſecum ſiue implicitum ſignum.

Exemplum.



Muſicæ Menſuralis finis.

DE COMPOSITIONE
Cantus Compendium.

De numero Conſonantiarum.

QVot ſunt concordantiæ? quatuor, ſcili. vniſſonus, tertia, quinta, & ſexta.

Quotuplices ſunt? duplices, perfectæ & imperfectę.

Quot ſunt { Perfectæ? duæ, ut, uniſſonus & quin.
Impfectæ? etiã duæ, ſci. tertia & ſex.

Quomodo reliquæ ex dictis componuntur? ab vniſſono componitur diapaſon & diſdiapaſon, quæ omnes perfectæ ſunt. A quinta componitur diapente diapaſon, & diapente diſdiapaſon, quę etiam pfectæ ſunt. A tertia cõſtruuntur ditonus diapaſon, & ditonus diſdiapaſon. A ſexta autẽ cõflantur tonus diapẽ-

te diapaſon, & tonus diapente diſdiapaſon, quæ omnes imperfectæ reſonantiam præbent.

Quæ eſt differentia conſonantiarũ? nemo facile poteſt iudicare atq; conſiderare quid interſit inter concordantiarũ diſcrimen, niſi ſit natura Componiſta, arte & multo vſu bene inſtructus, et ſi qs perperã hoc diſcrimen ſeruauerit, is difficile cantum ſuauem, ſine vitijs condiderit. Videmus enim noſtro tẽpore nõnullos componiſtas, qui ad conſtructionem cantilenarum, arte parum intellecta, nouas quaſdam clauſulationes, ſed eas contra tonorum vim, affingunt. Alij tam varie et illepide condunt, quod vix melodiæ ſuauitas diſcerni poteſt. Quomodo.n. componet is, qui nunquã audiuit, legit, nec ad vnguem componendi præcepta didicit? Sed redeam ad inſtitutũ: Vt igitur tibi quam maxime, plane & dilucide poſſem, & omnibus huic arti bene fauentibus, prodeſſem, exempla, quæ ad hanc rem maxime cõducunt ob oculos ponam, ex quib. facile hoc diſcrimẽ cognoſcas. Et quid p̃cipue in hac re requiritur, quidue Ioſquinus curauit in de germanã et genuinam huius artis noticiam conſequaris, breuiter accipias. Quid autem traditurus ſim, iuditiũ erit muſicorum. Non.n. p̃mitto iudicium de hac arte indoctis cantoribus, qui vulgo imitatores Ioſquini dici volũt, cum nullum carmen ab ipſo conditum viderint, qui iactant ſuas ineptas cantilenas eſſe multo læpidiores aptioreſq; Ioſquini, tãtum.n. abeſt vt Ioſquinũ imitentur, quãtum cœlum à terra: Quoniam Ioſquini Carmina habẽt multas & varias et argutiſſimas clauſulationes, aptiſſimis fugis & canonibus exornatas, plenas ſuauitatis, et ad compoſitoriam artẽ ſane in primis conducibiles, quare vellem componiſtis Ioſquiniana carmina eſſe quam familiariſſima.

Quæ conſonantiarũ ſunt duriores? Concordantiarum aliæ ſunt ſonitu forti

ores,vt, quinta et tertia,aliæ vero molli ores,vt vniſſonus & ſexta.
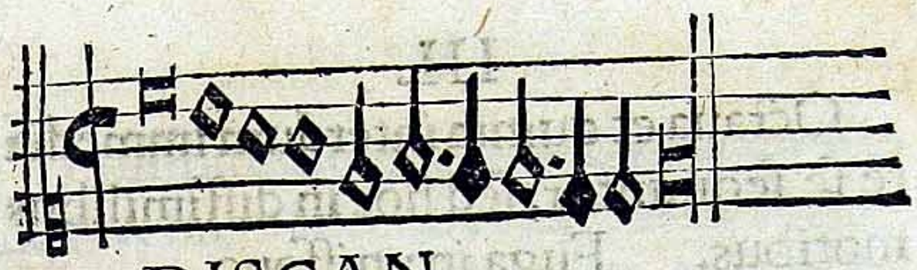
Quotuplices ſunt concordantiæ im perfectæ: duplices,q̃modo: Nam quę dam ſunt duræ,vt Ditonus et tonus dia pente,quædam vero molles vt,ſemidito nus et Semitonium diapente.

Quomodo in carminibus locantur: habent quædam loca peculiaria, vbi & quomodo poni debent, q̃ infra craſſiſſi me patebit.
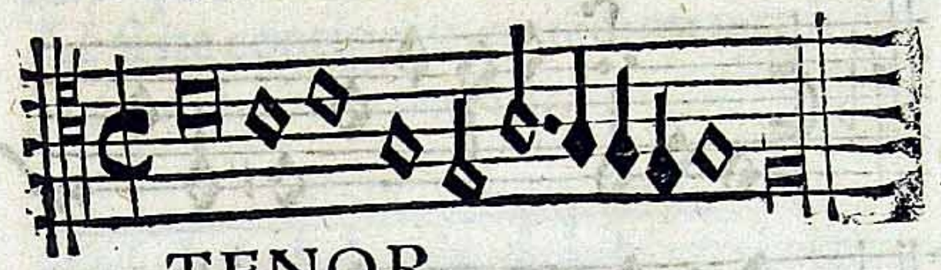
Quomodo hoc depræhendam: ſi vis apte & argute componere,perpende & conſidera vocum et numerorũ genera, quæ in certis præceptis conſiſtunt, daq̃ operam, vt ſubſequentes canones tibi ſint familiariſſimi.

I.

Duæ concordantiæ perfectæ, immediate ſe ſequi non debent.
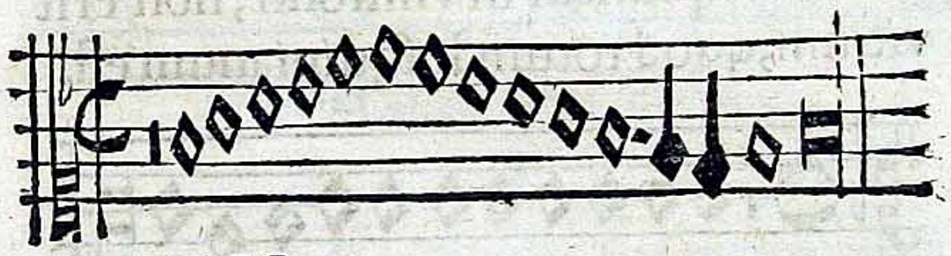


DISCAN.
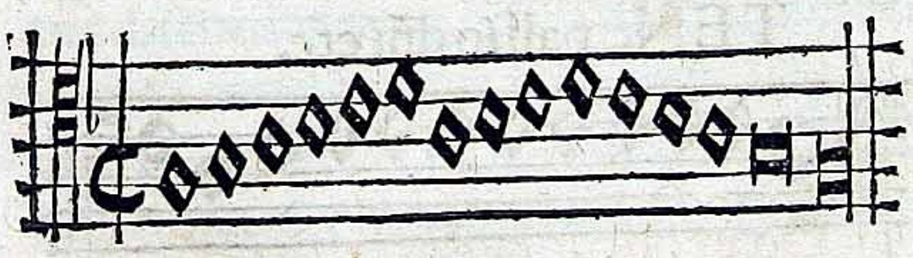


TENOR.

II.

Duæ autem vel plures imperfectæ cõcordãtię immediate ſe ſequi poſſunt.
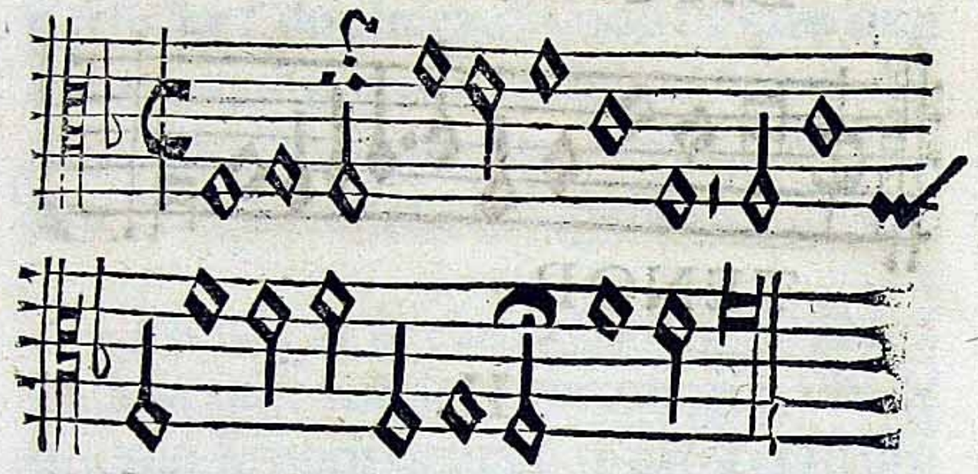


DIS.



TEN.

III.

Octaua et quinta interdum immediate se sequuntur, sed hoc in dissimilibus motibus. Fuga in vnisono.
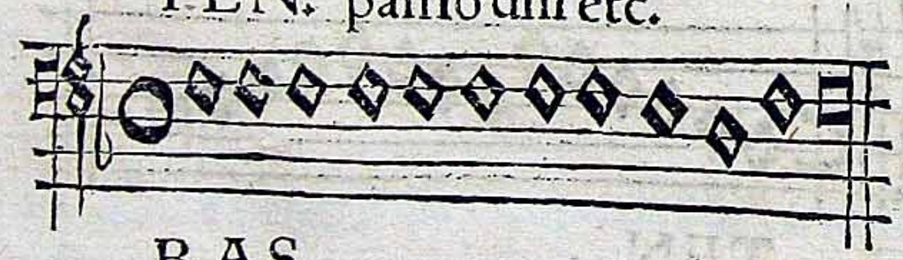


IIII.

Si perfectæ concordantiæ, se iuxta canonem sequuntur in vnisono, non erit vitium, quod totum Iosquinianum est.
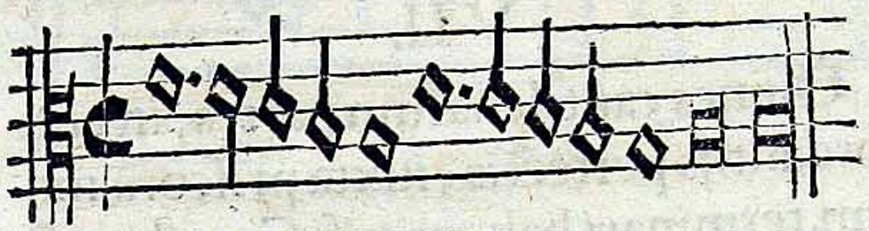


TEN. passio dñi etc.
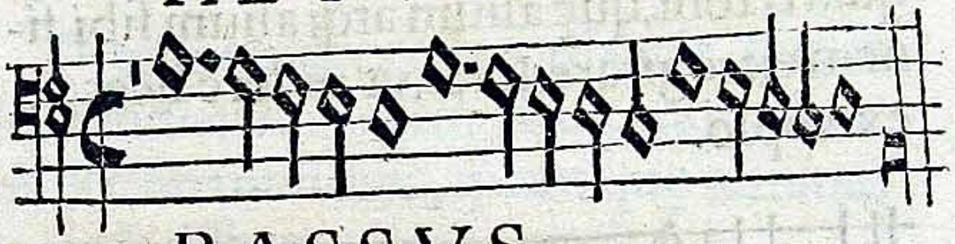


BAS.

V.

In diminutioribus figurarum speciebus crebro vsu venire solet, vt discordãtia sequatur concordantiam, et contra. At si ita contigerit, cauẽdum ne plures præter vnam sequantur.
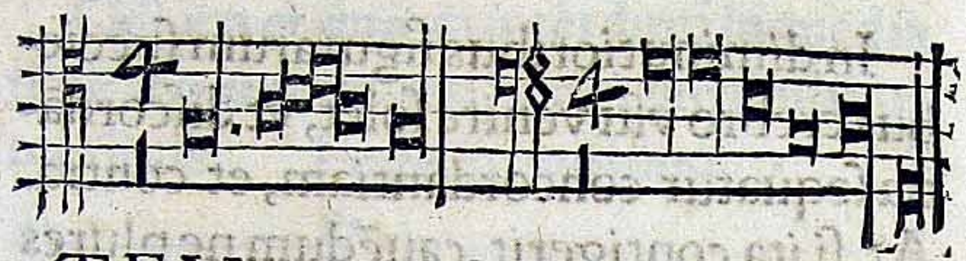


ALTVS.



BASSVS.

VI.
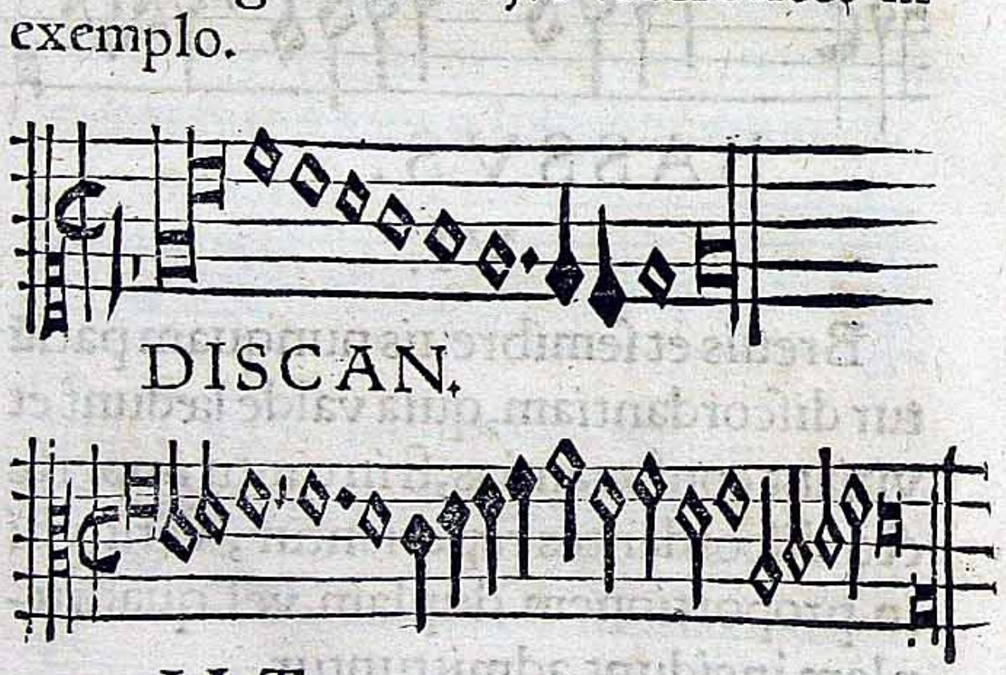
Breuis et semibreuis nunquam patiũtur discordantiam, quia valde lædunt et vitiant consonantias, si in cantu imperfecto discordantes reperiantur, verũ vbi in proportionem duplam vel quadruplam incidunt, admittuntur.



TEN. BAS.

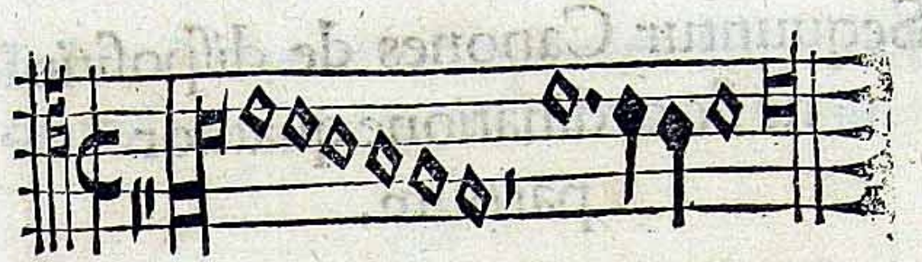
VII.

Omnes cantilenarum partes, in concordantijs perfectis, iuxta priſcorũ morem, terminari habent, niſi Cantilena ſit quarti toni, quę alium atq; alium ſibi finem excogitare ſolet, vt videre licet in exemplo.

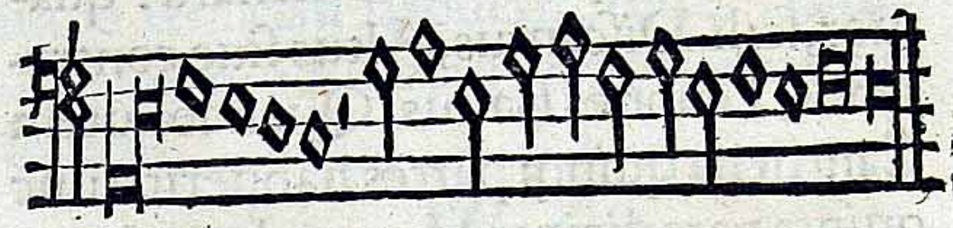


DISCAN.

ALT.



TEN.



BAS.

VIII

Propinquiores concordantię, quę in tra Diſdiapaſon cõtinentur, auditu ſunt multo iucundiores, quam quę nimium inter ſe diſtant.

IX.

Obſeruabis quoq;, ne ſępius, vltra diſ diapaſon, concordantias effingas, ſunt enim quaſi diſſonę, ac repugnãtes. Qui autem caute agunt hoc interuallum raro tranſcendunt.

Sequuntur Canones de diſpoſitione & ordinatione quatuor partium.

Quot ſunt partes Cantilenarũ? quatuor, ſcili. Diſcantus, Altus ſiue contratenor, Tenor, et Baſſus. Quando autem Cantilena quincꝫ partes habuerit, tunc quinta pars dicitur Vagans. Interdũ etiam ſex vocum, cantilenæ, ab eruditis Muſicis, cõpoſitæ, reperiũtur, quarũ ſexta pars Subbaſſus vocatur: Si autẽ plures quã ſex voces ſint, dicimus, primus Diſcantus, ſecundus diſcantus, & ſic de reliquis.

I.

Quando Diſcantus cum tenore, in diapaſon, et Baſſus in diſdiapaſon infra ordinatur, tunc altus diapenten vel tertiã ſupra tenorem occupabit.

II.

Si Diſcantus tertiam ſupra tenorẽ tetigerit, Baſſus diapaſon infra tenorẽ habebit. Altus vero diapenten ſupra, vel diateſſaron, vel tertiã infra eũ tenebit.

III.

Quoties enim diſcantus diateſſaron ſupra tenorem habuerit, toties Baſſus diapenten, altus vero tertiam infra collocabit.

IIII.

Diſcantus raro ſupra tenorem diapẽten, conſtituit, & ſi ita contigerit, Baſſus diapaſon infra, & altus ditonũ vel ſemiditonum ſibi vendicabit.

V.

Si Diſcantus ſextam ſupra tenorem occupauerit, id quod Diſcanto propriũ eſſe ſolet, tum Baſſus ad Diapenten infra deprimetur, & Altus ad diateſſaron leuabitur.

VI.

Quando Baſſus tertiam infra tenorẽ continet, Diſcantus diapaſon ſupra, &

Altus tertiam ſiue ſextam ſupra comprehendet.

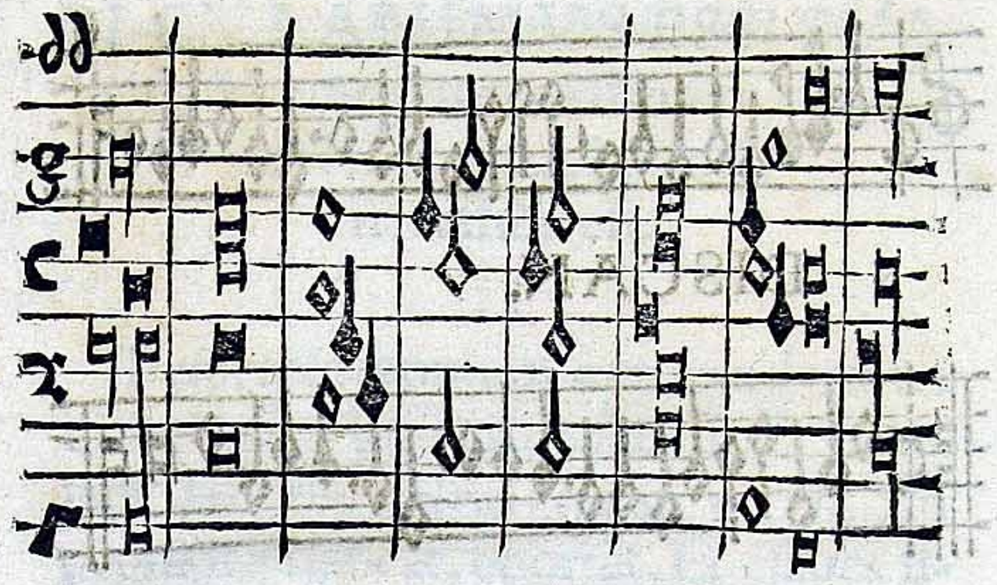
VII.

Cum autem Baſſus decimam infra tenorem occupauerit, tũc diſcantus ad ſextam aſcendet. Altus vero tertiam ſupra vel infra habebit, ſed illud ad nutũ componiſtæ.

VIII.

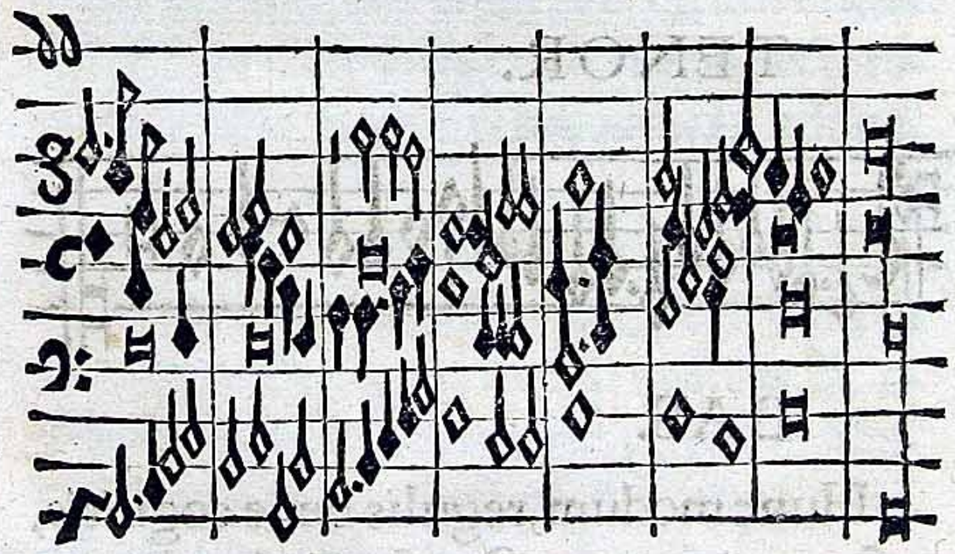
Quum enim Baſſus infra tenorẽ diapentendiapaſon complectitur (q̃ rariſſime fieri ſolet) Diſcantus tertiam infra, vel ſextam vel diapaſon ſupra poſtulabit, & tunc Altus iuxta cõſonantiarum exigentiam ordinari debet.

Sequitur Exemplum cuiuslibet regulæ uim et notitiam, declarans.
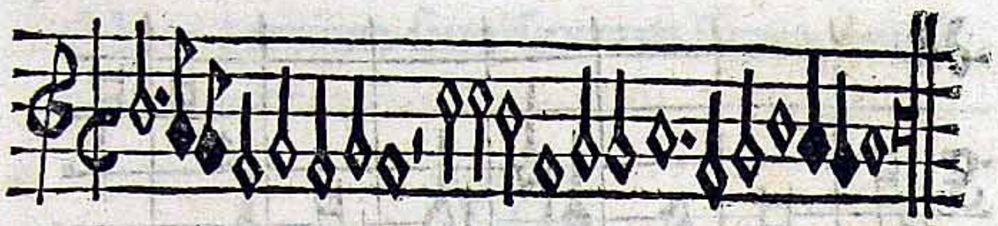


I II III IIII V VI VII VIII
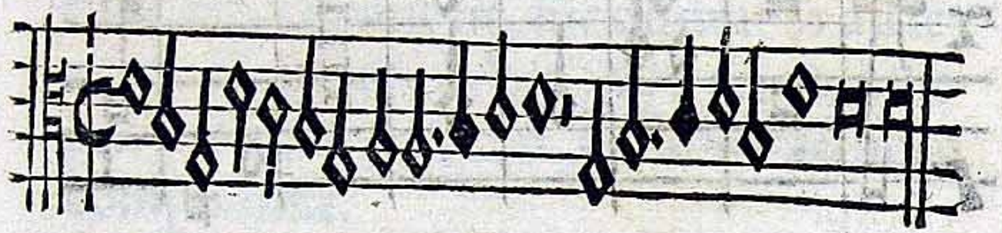
Hæc eſt ſimplex concordantiarum compoſitio ſecundum prædictas regulas, poſſet enim multo ſubtilius & velotius conſtrui, hoc modo.
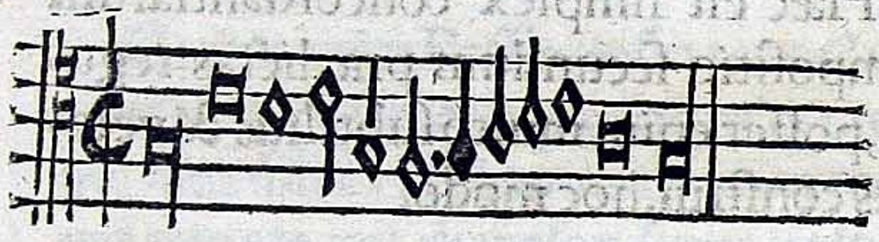


Sequitur Reſolutio.
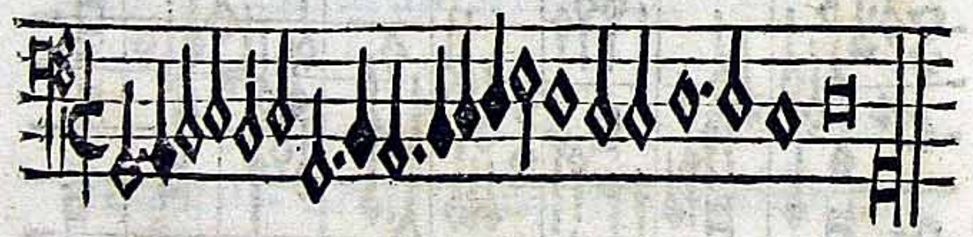


DISCAN.



ALTVS.



TENOR.



BAS.

Hunc modum, regulis bene cognitis, vſus, artium magiſter, facile docebit.

SI CVI ANIMVS EST SVA uem Harmoniam conſtituere, quaſdam Regulas obſeruet, neceſſum eſt.

I.

Principio omnium maxime decet ne ex vulgari Muſicorum fece ſit, Et vt ſcalam decemlinealem (quam vocant) in promptu habeat, oportet, Et claues ſignatas, in ſuum ordinem veluti in nidũ reponat.

II.

Et ne forſitan diſſonum quippiam & παρὰ μέλος Id eſt præter cantilenam (vt Græci dicũt) componat, tempus à tẽpore, diligenter diſcernat, neceſſum eſt, vt bene tẽporis perfecti ab imperfecti ratione cognita, omnia ſuũ ſorciãtur locũ.

III.

Tamen nec omittendum eſt, quo iudicium, exactum adhibeat, ne in concordantijs perfectis, veluti in quintis, & octauis mi contra fa in acie, pugnet: Neſcio eni q̃ ἀφωνία, hoc eſt diſſonãtia quędã reſultat, quę aures vehemẽtius feriat

De Clauſulationibus et Canonibus formandis regulæ.

I.

In omni cantilenarum compoſitione conſiderabitur tonus, nè partes extra regularem tonum vagentur, alias melodia corrumperetur.

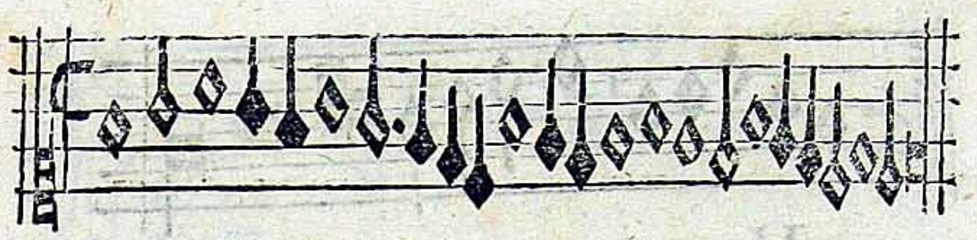
II.

Cauebis, nè in ſcala compoſitoria Diſdiapaſon tranſilias, quia conſonantiæ intra Diſdiapaſon ſunt frequentiores & multo ſuauiores alijs.
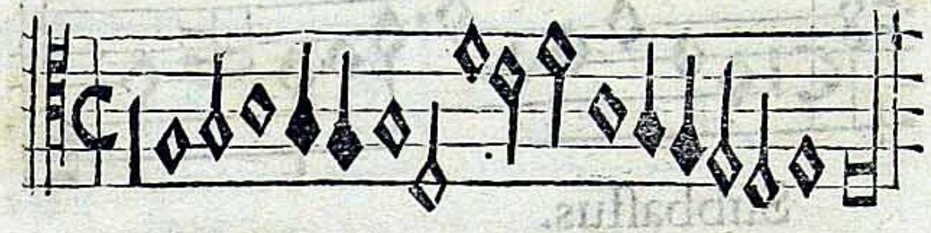
III.

In formandis Clauſulationibus & fugis maxime omnium floruit Ioſquinus quem in hac arte imitari conſultiſſimũ exiſtimani.
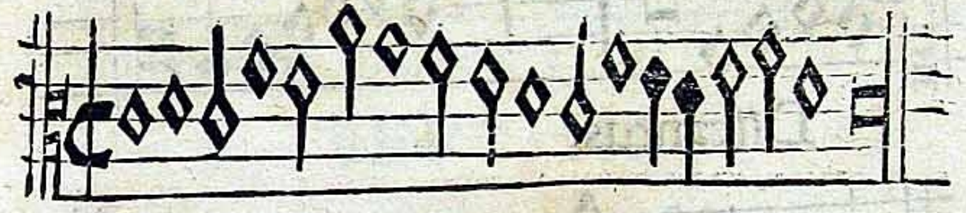
Sequuntur Clauſulæ mixtæ Fugis primi Toni.
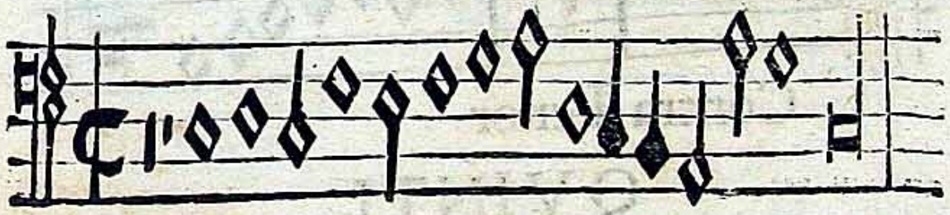


DISCAN.
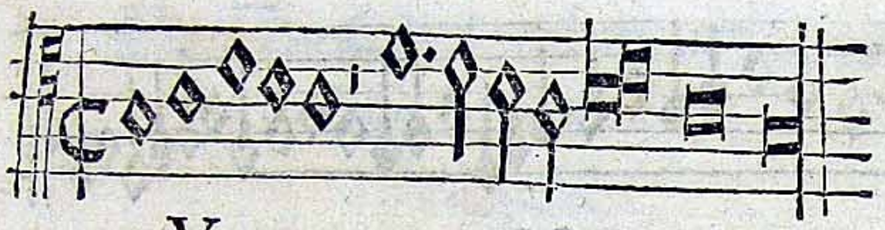


SECVNDI.
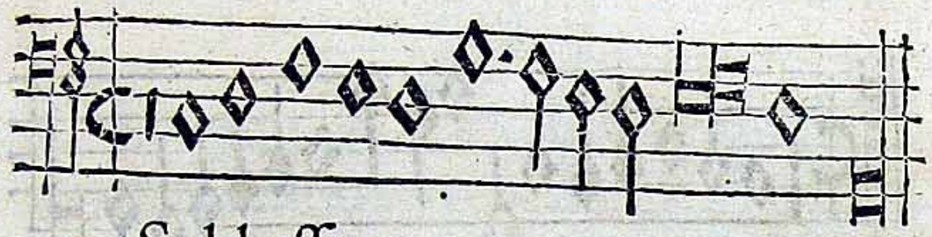


ALTVS.



TERTII.

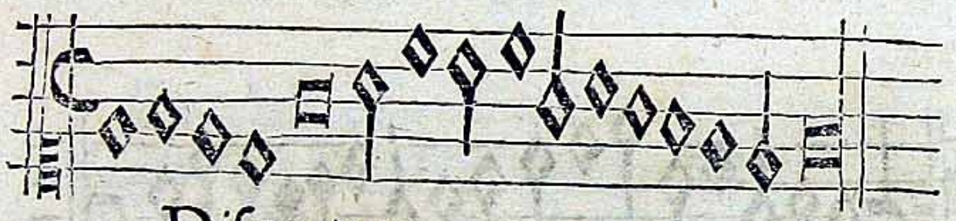


Vagans.
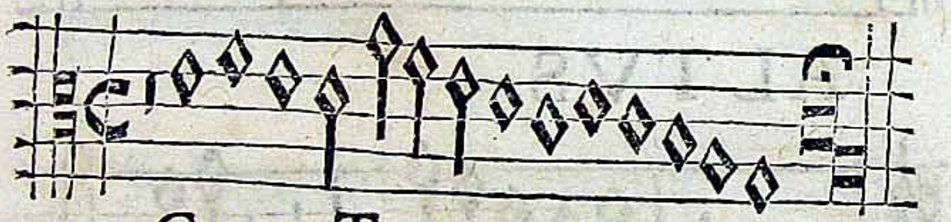


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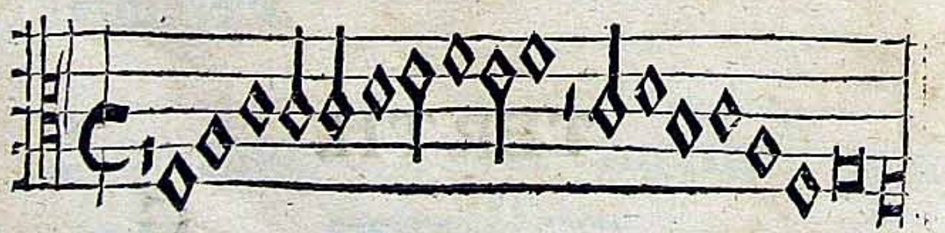


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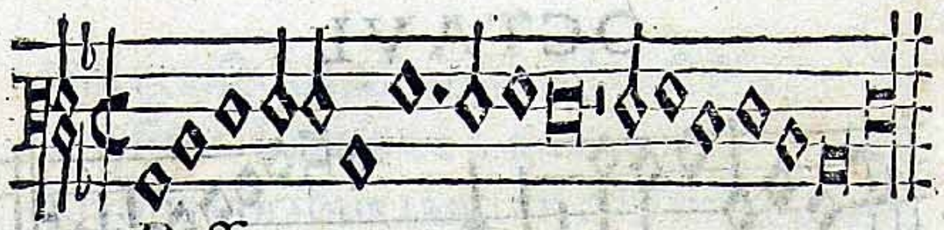


Contra Tenor

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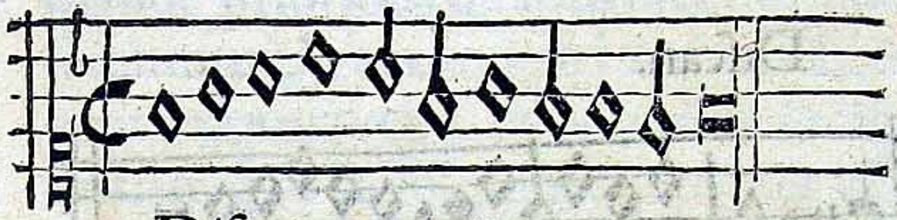


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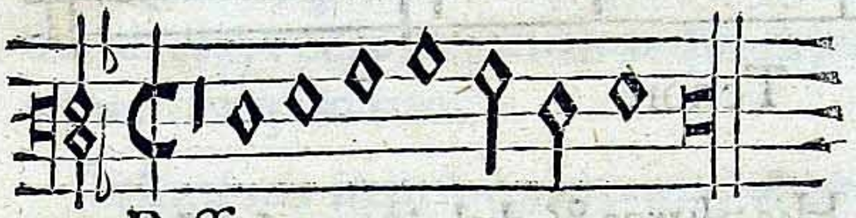


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SEXTI.

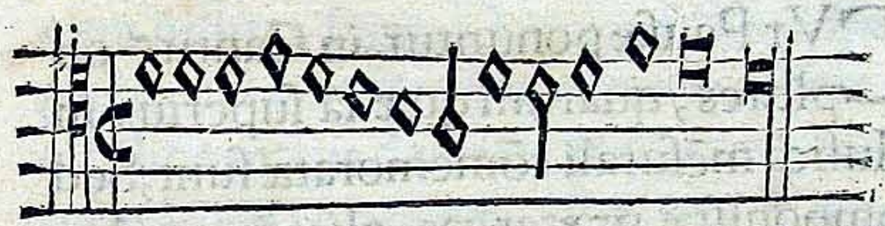


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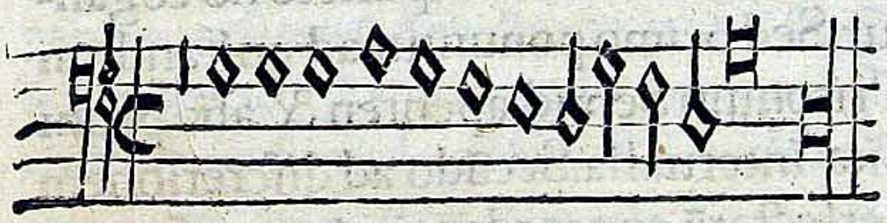


Baſſus
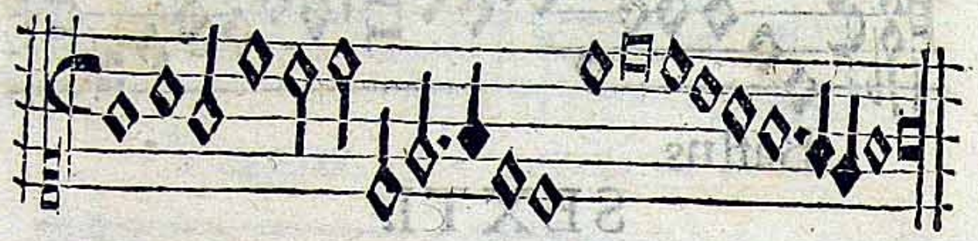
SEPTIMI.
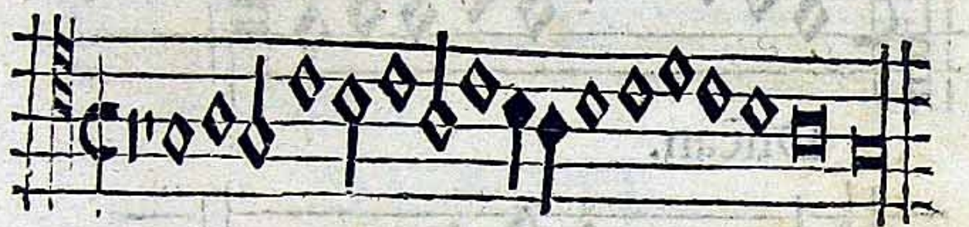


Tenor



Baſſus



Diſcan.
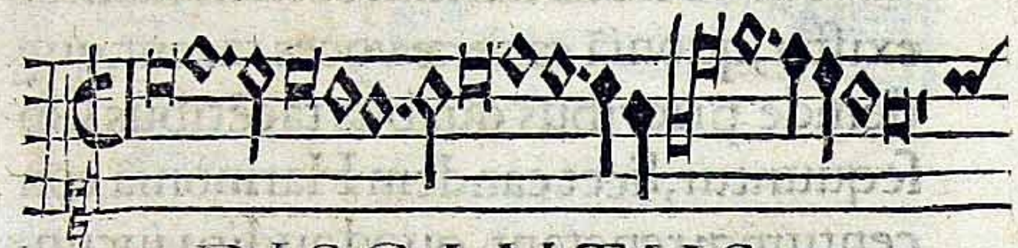


Tenor.

His plures & dulciores clauſulationes ſuperaddi poſſent.
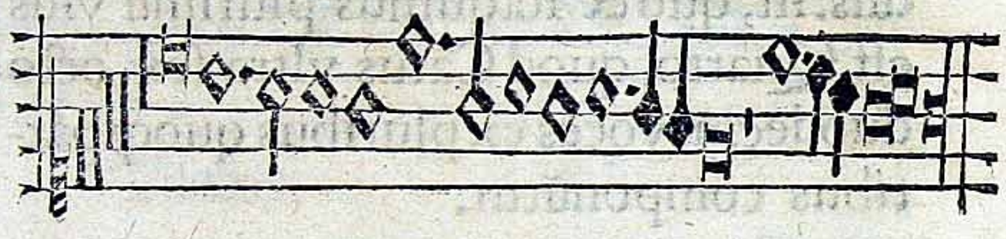
CVr Pauſæ ponuntur in Cantu? ob-plures, quarum quædã ſuperius in Muſica mẽſurali cõmemoratæ ſunt, Sed componiſtæ præter eas, alias quoq; habent, tametſi à Contrapuncto nõ cogantur. Sed primo ponuntur ad euitandum Tritonum Semidiapenten & alia prohibita interualla. Secũdo ad diſcretionem perfectarũ concordantiarũ, quæ ſe inuicem conſequi, aſcenſu vel deſcẽſu, prohibitę ſunt. Tertio vt Cantus in Gemellis duabus vocibus tantum cõſtans ſuauior exiſtat, quoniã cæteræ voces tacent, quę deinde prioribus duabus tacẽtibus ſub ſequuntur, licet eandem Harmoniã concentumq; repetant, quod auditu iucundiſs: ſit, quo & Ioſquinus plurimũ vſus eſt. Quarto, quod Cãtus vltra ſex, octo duodecim voces ex pluribus quoq; partibus componũtur.
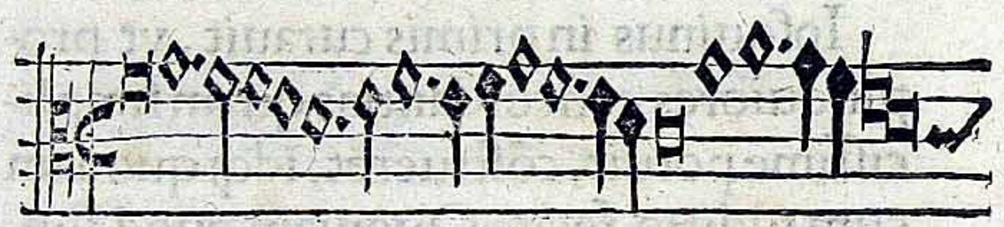
Ioſquinus in primis curauit, vt propinquiores concordantias quam ſimpliciſſime potuit, cõſtrueret, idq; quodam cum iuditio fecit. Quoniam quod ſimpliciter ſecundũ veram artem cõditum eſt, hoc magis delectat & mouet hominum aures, quam quod ſine arte & regulis conſtat. Multi gaudent velocitati notarum, etſi parũ delectat, at pauci fauẽt ſuauitati ac ſubtilitati, quæ, maxime ſitæ ſunt in fugis breuium & ſemibreuium, quib. Ioſquinus vſus eſt.

EXEMPLVM SVCCEDIT DE SVBTILI
tate cantilenarum, qua homines mouentur.

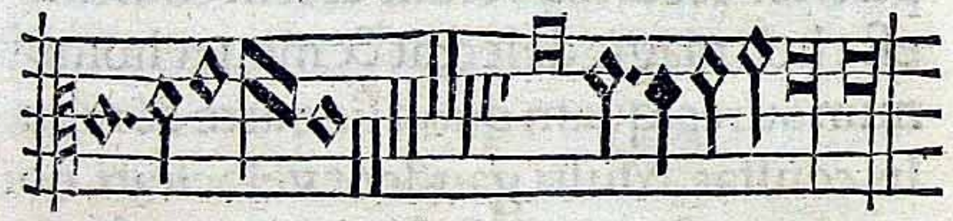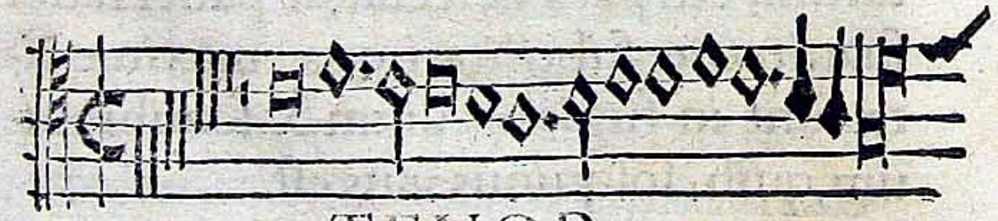


DISCANTVS.
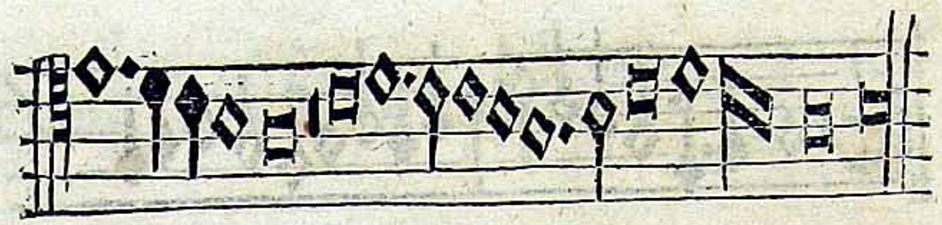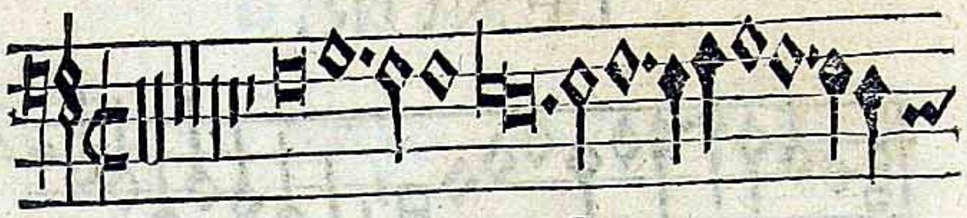




ALTVS.
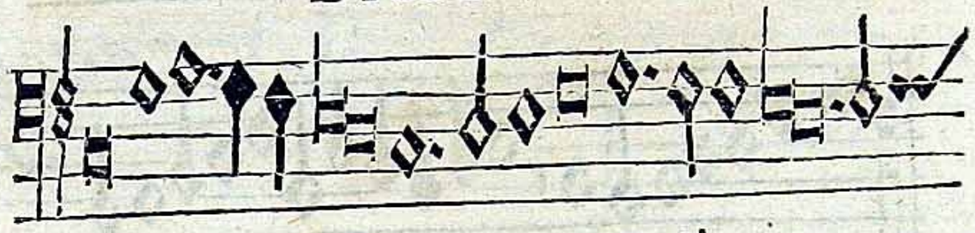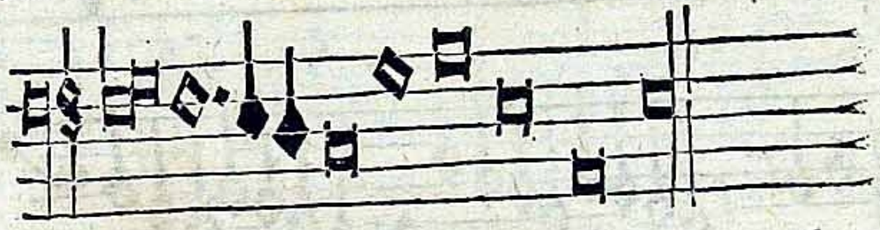




TENOR.





BASSVS.





De componendis duabus uocibus.

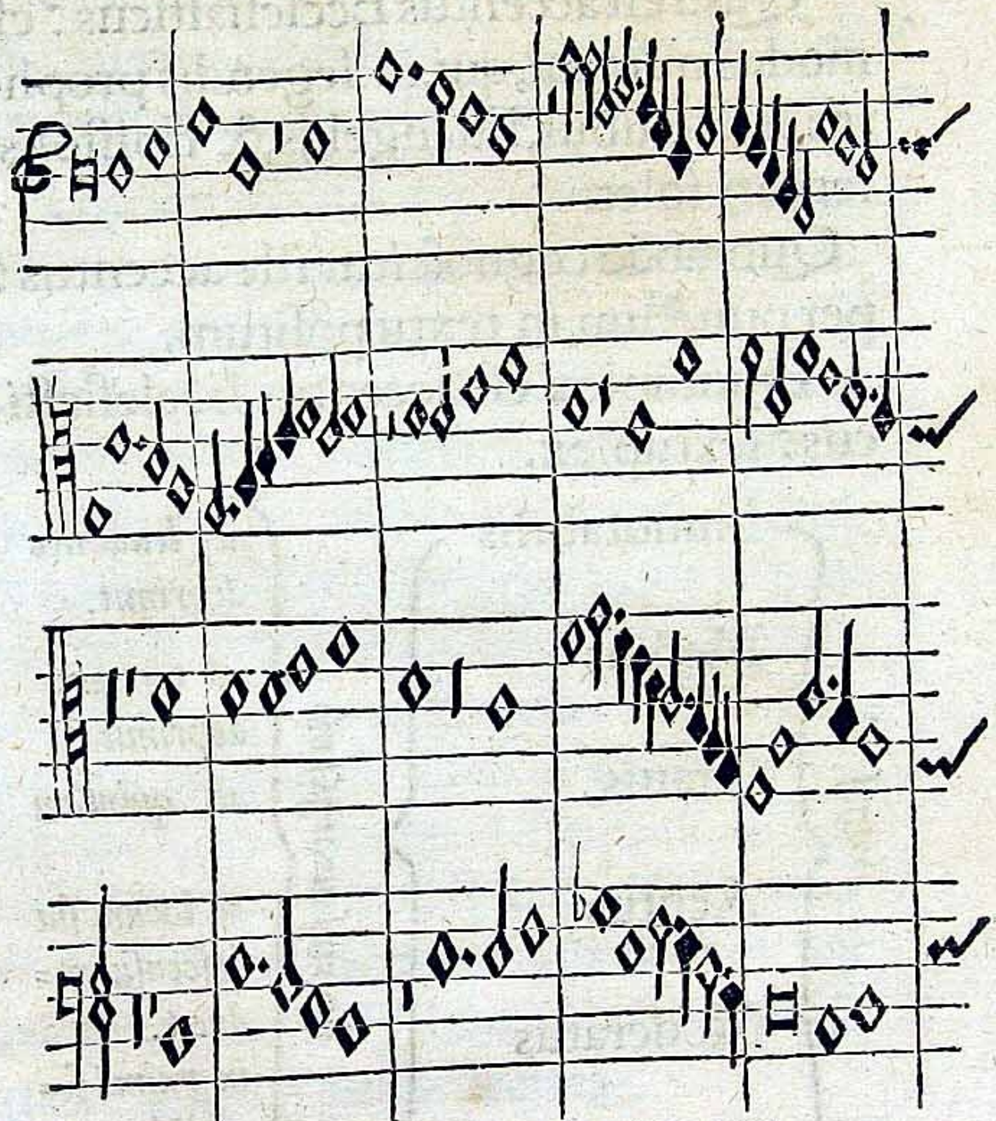
Quomodo duæ partes cãtilenæ apte cõponi debent? In cõpositione duarum partiũ obseruabis cõsonantias, ppinquiores, volũt eni istę partes semp circa ascẽsum & descẽsum cõuersare & quasi familiaritatem inuicem habere, vt cernere est in exemplo.

Da tabulam compoſitoriã, quam veteres illi Muſici vſurparunt? Tabulam qua vſus Ioſquinus & Iſaac & reliqui eruditiſſimi, nemo verbis neq; exemplis tradere poteſt. Eius ratio eſt, q̃ veteres illi, tabulis ligneis vel lapideis non contẽti fuerunt, non q̃ ijs non vſi fuerint, verum magis ſe ad Theoricam quã ad practicam applicarunt, quare qui hanc artẽ ignorant, nihil certi componẽt, ſed plane operam luſerint.

Quomodo hæc deprehendam? obſcura quidẽ res eſt, præcipue Theoricã ignorantibus, natura enim, in hac arte cõponendi cãtilenas, reddimur eruditiores certioresq;. Quemadmodũ enim Poẽtæ naturali quodã impetu, ad condenda Carmina, excitantur, habentes in animo res, quas deſcripturi ſint, incluſas etc. Sic etiã oportet Componiſtã prius quaſdam, in animo, clauſulas, ſed optimas, excogitare, & quodã iuditio eaſdem perpendere, nè aliqua nota totã uitiet clauſulã, & auditorum aures tædioſas faciat. Deinde, ad exercitationẽ accedere, hoc eſt, excogitatas clauſulas, in ordinem quendam diſtribuere, & eas, quæ uidentur aptiores ſeruare.

Quis eſt iſte ordo diſtribuẽdi uoces? Eſt qui antiquitus, & ab ipſo Ioſquino, ſeruatus & traditus eſt, quem quoque inſtructiſſimi quidam Muſici noſtro tempore diſcipulis ſuis tradidere.

SEQVITVR ORDO DISTRIBVENDI *uoces ſiue cantilenarũ partes, quem priſci tabularum uice uſurparunt.*



Sancta Maria ſuccur. VERDELOT.

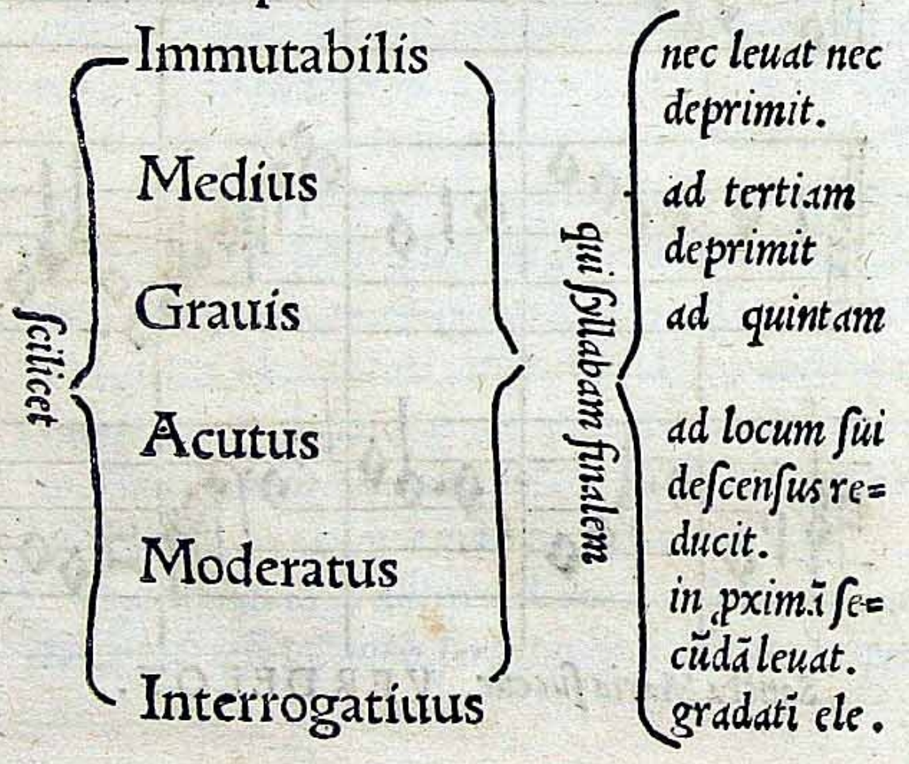
De accentu Ecclesiastico, siue ratione legendi lectiones, Epistolas & Euangelia uerna:

Institutiones.

Quid est accentus Ecclesiasticus? est modus quidam, qui, in legendis prophetijs, lectionibus, Euangelijs, & Epistolis, seruari solet.

Quomodo cognoscitur ille accentus? per punctum, in textu positum.

Quotuplex est accentus Ecclesiasticus? sextuplex.



Quot sunt puncti? quatuor, scilicet, distinctio siue virgula, / comma: colon. & interrogatorius?

Quotuplicem accentum habet distinctio? triplicem, scilicet, immutabilem, Acutum, & Moderatum: Cõma autem Medium comprehendit accentum. Colon vero grauem assciscit.

Quomodo hoc deprehendam? Si in vna oratione, inter plures dictiones distinctio, reperiatur, eas in vnisono esse proferendas demonstrat. Si autem comma, hoc est, duo puncti: tunc vltima syllaba ad tertiã deprimitur, excepta dictione monosyllaba, et hebraica, quę in proximam secundã leuantur. Quando vero Colon, hoc est, punctus ante literam capitalem, inuenitur, indicat vltimam syllabam, debere grauari ad quintã, dictione hebraica & monosyllaba dẽpta, quæ ad locum sui descensus vult eleuari, iuxta quantitatem syllabarum. Id quod sequens lectio copiose declarat.

Sequitur Exemplum de legendis lectionibus: ad Gala. 3.

Eodem modo nunc Euangelia & prophetiæ legũtur. Etiã vernaculæ linguę. Et hunc accentum, cum tam varius sit, & vna queq; ferè natio, peculiarem sibi, contra præcepta Musices affinxit, Vsus magis docet, quam vt quis eũ præceptis tradere possit. Audacia etiam hac in re, plurimum conducit, iuuatq;.

Peroratio.

HEc habui optimi pueri, quæ de Musica simplicis. scriberem, Vestra igitur interest, has institutiones non solum memoriæ tradere, verum etiam assiduo accommodare vsui. Nihil. n. laude dignum (dicente Cicerone in offitijs) consequi quẽq; posse arbitror, nisi id vsui assiduo tribuatur. Quare vos moneo & hortor, vt in his institutionibus perdiscendis vos diligẽter exerceatis, & leges præceptorũ vestrorum nõ minus quàm Dei & parentũ incolumes seruetis.

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BERNAE HELVET: PER MATHIAM APIARIVM.

1537.